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24 May 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Beazley on Exercises With U. S., New Zealand (Melbourne Overseas Service, 7 May 85).....	1
Hawke on Lebanese Peace; Embassy Occupation (Melbourne Overseas Service, 8 May 85).....	2
Immigration Minister Discusses SRV Refugees (Melbourne Overseas Service, 7 May 85).....	3

INDONESIA

1985-1986 State Budget Analyzed (ARABIA, Mar 85).....	4
SINAR HARAPAN Views PRC 'Signals' on Relations (Editorial; SINAR HARAPAN, 17 Apr 85).....	7
Hu Yaobang Remarks on Interparty Relations Viewed (Editorial; BERITA BUANA, 20 Apr 85).....	9
KOMPAS Views PRC Approach To Improving Ties (Editorial; KOMPAS, 23 Apr 85).....	11
Editorial Views Visit by SRV Armed Forces Chief (KOMPAS, 15 Apr 85).....	13
MERDEKA Views Visit by SRV's Van Tien Dung (Editorial; MERDEKA, 16 Apr 85).....	15
MERDEKA Reports Suharto-Van Tien Dung Meeting (MERDEKA, 19 Apr 85).....	17

Transmigration to Irian Worries Australians (BUSINESS TIMES, 28 Mar 85).....	19
Suharto Depicted as Seeking To 'Uproot Islam' (ARABIA, Apr 85).....	20
Yusuf Habibie Profiled (Kieran Cooke; THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 23 Mar 85).....	22
Briefs Indonesians Visiting PRC	24
LAOS	
Story on Post-War U. S. Bomb Destruction, USAID-Inspired Materialism (NOUM LAO [LAO YOUTH], 15-30 Jan 85).....	25
MALAYSIA	
Malaysian Chinese Association To Hold Emergency Meeting (Mervin Nambiar; AFP, 7 May 85).....	26
Briefs Federal Ties To Be Improved	28
PHILIPPINES	
Cebu Columnist on 'Clamor' for Ver's Return (Casim Arkoncel; PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM, 7 Apr 85).....	29
Tatad Views Report on Judicial Reform (Francisco S. Tatad; BUSINESS DAY, 6 May 85).....	30
Paper Views Newly Formed Bayan's Prospects (Marites Danguilan-vitug; BUSINESS DAY, 6 May 85).....	33
Government Subsidies to Fertilizer Companies Viewed (Ramon Tomeldan; METRO MANILA TIMES, 6 May 85).....	36
Briefs Army Equipment, Vehicle Purchase Nuclear Plant Prehearings	38 38
THAILAND	
Columnist Urges Closer Ties With USSR (Ta Mo Lo; BAN MUANG, 7 Apr 85).....	39
U. S. Rejection of World Court Over Nicaragua Criticized (Chet Prithat; NAEON, 23 Jan 85).....	42

Columnist on U. S. Aid to Son Sann (NAEO NA, 14 Apr 85).....	44
Editorial Criticizes Anti-SRV Protests by Refugees (THAI RAT, 6 Apr 85).....	46
Editorial on Foreign Policy: 'No Permanent Enemies' (Editorial; THAI RAT, 14 Apr 85).....	48
Columnist on DK Genocide, SRV's Occupation of Cambodia (Sunthon Wathi; THAI RAT, 9 Apr 85).....	49
RTN Intelligence Chief Profiled (Nanthana; DAILY NEWS, 8 Apr 85).....	50
Athit Son on Family Links, Father's Views (Thitiwat Kamlanget Interview; WIWAT, 8-15 Apr 85).....	52
Possible Airline, TV Plant Agreement With PRC (THAI RAT, 15 Apr 85).....	56
Government Cautioned on Rice Sales to USSR (Editorial; DAILY NEWS, 13 Apr 85).....	58
Non-Cooperation Hinders Share Fund Prosecutions (NAEO NA, 6 Apr 85).....	59
Editorial Blasts Singapore on Tin Stance (NAEO NA, 12 Apr 85).....	62
Tin Smuggling: Still Rampant in South (NAEO NA, 26 Jan 85).....	63
Briefs Doubts About Cambodia Policy, F16 Buy	65

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Van Tien Dung Article Describes Saigon Fighting (Hanoi Domestic Service, 1 May 85).....	66
Army Paper Marks Dien Bien Phu Anniversary (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 6 May 85).....	67
Briefs Defense Line, Roads Built	69
Lang Son Emulation Drive	69
Vinh Phu Security Forces	69

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

World Press Marks Vietnam Liberation Anniversary (VNA, 2 May 85).....	70
Lao Leaders Greet Anniversary of SRV Victory (VNA, 2 May 85).....	71
Poland, Bulgaria, GDR Greet SRV on Anniversary (VNA, 3 May 85).....	73
USSR Greet Anniversary of Vietnam's 1975 Victory (VNA, 2 May 85).....	75
Socialist Countries Greet Liberation Anniversary (VNA, 4 May 85).....	77
Japanese, Portuguese CPS Greet SRV National Day (VNA, 6 May 85).....	79
Nicaragua, Libya, Ethiopia, Angola, PLO Messages (Hanoi Domestic Service, 5 May 85).....	80
World Public Protests U. S. Embargo of Nicaragua (Hanoi Domestic Service, 6 May 85).....	82
CPV Receives Greetings From Foreign Parties (VNA, 7 May 85).....	84
Indian Atomic Energy Official on Cooperation (Radja Ramanna Interview; Hanoi Domestic Service, 5 May 85).....	85
Hanoi Meeting Marks Czechoslovak National Day (VNA, 7 May 85).....	87
NHAN DAN on Criminal Activities of Refugees (NHAN DAN, 2 Apr 85).....	89
Briefs	
U. S. Policy in Nicaragua Condemned	91
U. S. To Sell F-16's to Thailand	91
Chairman Pham Van Dong Meets WMO Delegation	91
CSSR Ambassador Giver National Day Reception	92
PRK Vice Chairman Stops in Hanoi	92
Delegation Visits Paris	92
Lao Army Paper Delegation Visits	93
Cuba's Malmierca Received	93
Meteorological Team Visits	93
Romanian Ambassador Press Conference	93

SRV Envoy Meets American 'Friends'	94
Joint Project With India	94
India Reaffirms Support	94
Lenin Prize Received	94
Indian Engineering Group Received	94
Soviet Lenin Museum Delegation	95
Envoy Visits Indian Vice President	95

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Functions Mark Liberation Anniversary, May Day (VNA, 30 Apr 85).....	96
Nguyen Van Linh Speaks at Ho Chi Minh City Meeting (Hanoi Domestic Service, 30 Apr 85).....	97
Pham Hung Attends Tay Ninh Anniversary Meeting (VNA, 1 May 85).....	100
Pham Hung Meets Southern Military Commanders (Hanoi Domestic Service, 30 Apr 85).....	101
Pham Hung Confers Gold Star Order to Hau Giang (Hanoi Domestic Service, 30 Apr 85).....	102
Pham Hung Confers Gold Star Order on Tay Ninh (Hanoi Domestic Service, 1 May 85).....	104
Vo Van Kiet Opens Long-Distance Bicycle Race (VNA, 2 May 85).....	106
Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Bridge Builders (Hanoi Domestic Service, 5 May 85).....	107
NHAN DAN Editorial on Production, Thrift (NHAN DAN, 9 Apr 85).....	108
Council of Ministers Awards Rotation Banners (Hanoi Domestic Service, 4 May 85).....	112
Briefs	
Honorary Women's Unionist Awarded	115
Youth Festival Delegation Received	115
Anti-Fascism Seminar	115
Flood and Typhoon Control Directive	116
Composer Awarded Labor Order	116
Leaders Mark Victory Anniversary	116

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Briefs

Ho Chi Minh City Laborers	117
Ha Tuyen Nomad Settlement	117

AGRICULTURE

10 Days' Agricultural Production Reviewed (Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Apr 85).....	118
NHAN DAN on Production in Mountain Regions (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Apr 85).....	120
Status of Winter-Spring Rice Crop Reported (Hanoi Domestic Service, 6 May 85).....	124
Briefs	
Minh Hai Industrial Crops	125
Dong Thap Winter-Spring Rice	125
New Rice Strains	125
Tien Giang Grain Procurement	125

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Briefs

Emulation Work Reviewed	126
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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Early Bad Weather Causes Casualties, Devastation (Hanoi Domestic Service, 5 May 85).....	127
Whirlwinds Cause Damage to Life, Property (VNA, 6 May 85).....	128
Food Production Increases in Dong Thap Province (VNA, 1 May 85).....	129

AUSTRALIA

BEAZLEY ON EXERCISES WITH U.S., NEW ZEALAND

BK070716 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Australian Armed Forces are to have separate exercises with forces from the United States and New Zealand as a substitute for cancelled ANZUS maneuvers. The ANZUS Defense Treaty links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. A decision by the United States not to take part in military exercises with New Zealand while that country bans port calls by American nuclear-powered or -armed ships led to the cancellation of a joint exercise scheduled for later this year.

In its place, Australia will host two exercises. The first to be known as "Coral Sea" with American forces in October, and the second named "Tasman Warrior" with New Zealand forces soon afterwards.

Exercise "Coral Sea" will be held off the east coast of Australia and involves about 5,000 Navy, Army, and Air Force personnel. Exercise "Tasman Warrior" will be held on the coast near Rockhampton in Queensland involving about 3,600 men and women.

The defense minister, Mr Beazley, said the original exercise "Kangaroo 85" had been intended to develop skills and tactics in air defense, Maritime, warfare, and mechanized land operations, and the two replacement exercises would fully meet the training objectives of the Australian defense forces.

CSO: 4200/913

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE ON LEBANESE PEACE; EMBASSY OCCUPATION

BK080909 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The prime minister has promised that Australia will use all its influence to end the fighting in Lebanon. In Parliament, Mr Hawke pledged that Australia would do everything it could in the United Nations and other international bodies to pursue efforts aimed at ending the fighting in Lebanon.

With the Lebanese ambassador to Australia, Mr Raymond Hunayn, sitting in the Foreign Ministry gallery, Mr Hawke called on the warring parties to exercise maximum restraint. The prime minister said efforts aimed at national reconciliation through consultations and a peaceful settlement of outstanding problems could be made only after the guns had been silenced.

Mr Hawke extended his deepest sympathy to what he called the very large Lebanese-Australian community, many of whom had relatives in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the occupation of the Lebanese Embassy in Canberra by about 50 protestors appeared to be at a stalemate as it goes into its 6th day. The protestors want assurances from Beirut that Lebanese Christians would be protected by the Lebanese Army. The Lebanese ambassador has been working from his residence during the demonstration.

CSO: 4200/913

AUSTRALIA

IMMIGRATION MINISTER DISCUSSES SRV REFUGEES

BK071731 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 May 85


[Text] The Australian minister for immigration, Mr Hurford, said Australia will nearly double its intake of Vietnamese arriving under the family reunion plan during the next financial year. Speaking in Kuala Lumpur, Mr Hurford also announced a cut of 1,500 in the number of refugee boat people arriving from Malaysian refugee camps. Under the move aimed at encouraging a more orderly flow of refugees, the total number of Vietnamese allowed entry under the family reunion plan will rise from 3,500 to 6,000, while the number received from Malaysian camps will be reduced from 7,500 to 6,000. Mr Hurford was speaking at the end of a 4-day visit to Malaysia before going on to Hanoi where he will discuss with Vietnamese authorities how best to implement the program. He said he recognized domestic political pressure against Indo-chinese immigration in Australia but said the new levels were not unacceptable. In the last 10 years, Australia had taken 90,000 Indochina refugees--a higher proportion per head of population than any other country.

CSO: 4200/913

INDONESIA

1985-1986 STATE BUDGET ANALYZED

East Burnham ARABIA in English Mar 85 pp 62-64

[Text]  The world recession and a soft international oil market have posed painful problems for the Indonesian economy in the past two years. Prospects for 1985 do not appear very promising either, as the highly deflationary budget for 1985/86 indicates.

The planned increase in total expenditure for the fiscal year 1985/86 is 2.486 bn Rupiahs, a 12.1 per cent increase at current prices. This is considerably less than in the current fiscal year, and when expected inflation of more than 10 per cent is taken into account, it probably implies, an actual reduction in public expenditure.

The brunt of the deflation is borne by development expenditure. The development budget is expected to grow by only 188bn rps, an increase of 1.8 per cent at current prices, and when allowance is made for 10 per cent inflation, this amounts to a contraction of 8 per cent in real terms.

Compared to previous budgets, this year's budget reflects a shift in favour of current consumption. Current government expenditure is projected to grow at the rate of 22.7 per cent during 1985/86, half of which is due to expected rises in civil servants' pay and pensions. civil servants' pay is expected to grow by about 30 per cent.

In a country where mounting unemployment and persistent under-employment is supposed to be one of the government's main concerns, and where much of the population lives below the poverty line, such a pro-consumption budget is very surprising. The government has tried to justify this by arguing that large savings have been made by ending subsidies to the public sector, which has led to substantial price increases during

the past year.

Among the largest price increases were fuel (31 per cent), fares (15 per cent), and oil products (22 per cent). To increase public sector salaries under these circumstances means a noticeable redistribution of income from unemployed and under-employed poor to the rich and relatively affluent, middle income groups.

The real reasons for the shift away from investment towards consumption have more to do with the government's new development strategy. This strategy is based on giving more freedom to private enterprise and ending the state-centred development strategy hitherto in force.

This is intended to increase efficiency in public enterprises and set the economy on a more export-oriented path. One indication of this new orientation is the privatisation of public enterprises in the cement, steel and paper industries through the establishment of joint ventures with 60 per cent private capital stakes. The realisation that most private capital comes from the Chinese community is perhaps a moderating influence on the government in this respect.

The growth in current public expenditure and consumption is supposed to generate effective demand, which will in turn stimulate private investment. However, this strategy will make income distribution more unequal, increase poverty, and does not solve the balance of payments difficulties which form the core of the Indonesian economy's problems today.

On the revenue side also the 1985/86 budget shows considerable change. Though total revenue is projected to grow very little in real terms, there is a

substantial change in its composition. Oil revenues, which in the 1984/85 budget accounted for about 65 per cent of domestic revenue, are projected to remain constant during 1985/86. This assumes production of 1.3m barrels per day (based on the Opec quota), and a price of \$29 a barrel. The exchange rate used to convert oil revenues from US dollars into rupiahs is 1,074 rps to the dollar. On these assumptions, oil revenues are projected to grow from 10,666.6bn rps to 11,159.7bn rps, a 7.7 per cent increase at current prices, probably a decrease when adjusted for inflation.

Given the current pessimistic outlook of the oil market, the government has probably been over-optimistic in projecting even such modest increases in oil revenues. Even more optimistic is the anticipated increase of 30 per cent in tax revenues. A major part of this increase is expected to come from the new system of 10 per cent value-added taxes which will be introduced from April 1, 1985. VAT, which replaces sales taxes, is expected to produce a 74 per cent increase in revenues. Initially, it will cover the manufacturing sector, excluding wholesale and retail distribution and companies with an annual turnover of less than 60m rps. In addition, a VAT-linked 10 per cent rise in fuel prices is planned from April 1. To maintain tax progressivity, an additional 10-20 per cent sales tax is to be charged on luxury goods.

The projected increase in tax revenues is part of the government's attempt to reduce the economy's dependence on oil. From this point of view the tax increases will, in the long run, be extremely beneficial. VAT is also more efficient than the old sales taxes which fell unevenly on different commodities. It is also more equitable, since it bears more heavily on high wage/high profit enterprises. Given the prevalence of tax evasion and the difficulty of imposing direct progressive taxes in developing economies, VAT is a good second best in terms of equity.

What is worrying about the Indonesian tax revenue projections is their drastic and ambitious character. Even if it proves possible, such a drastic increase in tax revenues is likely to generate major inflationary pressures and destabilise the economy. A more gradual approach is needed to contain these pressures.

Behind the new deflationary budget lies the balance of payments situation and the fear that it may draw the country into a vicious debt trap. Containment of balance

of payments deficits is a major priority of Indonesia's economic strategy. Figures released with the budget show an improvement on current account compared to last fiscal year.

The deficit on current account is expected to be \$3.25bn., much lower than the deficit of \$4.15bn. in 1983/84. The figure for 1983/84 would have been higher still had the government not taken firm measures to deal with the impact of the fall in oil prices by devaluation of the rupiah and rephasing many capital intensive projects.

Despite the relative improvement in the balance of payments the government has had to adopt a conservative financial policy to prevent foreign debt from getting too high. Indonesia's public foreign debt stands at \$27bn, to which must be added private sector debt estimated at about \$7bn. The ratio of debt service to exports is reckoned to be around 23 per cent. According to World Bank figures, Indonesia's foreign debt is a third of all outstanding external public debt in East Asia. Nevertheless, its debt is well-balanced and in international financial markets the country enjoys a high credit rating. Yet, given the persistence of current account deficits, the rising trend in debt service, and the poor prospects for the oil market in 1985, the government has had to follow a conservative financial policy.

Indonesia's balance of payments problems began in 1981. Before that, the Indonesian economy combined a 7 per cent growth rate in GDP with what appeared to be a very healthy balance of payments. The balance of payment problems began after two years of record trading surpluses, which boosted foreign currency reserves to \$11m. Difficulties began with a sharp 35 per cent fall in non-oil exports, notably rubber, coffee, palm oil, timber and textiles, due to the world recession. The slump in the world oil market was another major factor. From 1981 onwards it became clear that the consumption and import booms which followed the 1979 oil price rises could not be sustained.

Indonesia's balance of payments problems, however, have deeper structural causes. Food imports form a large part of Indonesia's import bill. Manufacturing trade is also very lopsided, with an undue dependence on imports and low export capability. The rate of growth of manufacturing output during the 1960s was very high — the highest in the Asean countries.

TABLE 1: THE INDONESIAN BUDGET

(billion Rps.)					
Revenues	1984/85	1985/86	Expenditures	1984/85	1985/86
Oil and Gas	10366.6	11159.7	Recurrent	10101.1	12399.0
Income Tax	2451.1	3074.0	-Civil Servant	3189.5	4117.3
VAT & Sales Taxes	958.2	1666.4	-Debt Service	2686.1	3559.1
Export	123.6	101.7	-Other	4225.5	4722.6
Excise	1408.9	1680.4	Development	10459.3	10647.0
Foreign Aid	4411.0	4368.1	-Rupiah	6087.8	6349.8
Other	841.0	995.7	-Project Aid	4371.5	4297.2
Total	20560.4	23046.0	Total	20560.4	23046.0

1. Fiscal year beginning 1st April.

**TABLE 2: INDONESIA INDUSTRIALISATION
IN REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

Country	Manufacturing Production			Manufacturing Exports	
	Share of GDP 1983 (%)	Real Annual Growth (%)	Per Capita value added 1982 (\$)	% of total exports 1982 (%)	Per capita exports 1982 (\$)
South Korea	33	15	481	90	493
Philippines	25	6	192	45	52
Singapore	22	11	1552	49	4081
Thailand	21	10	148	26	37
Malaysia	18	9	326	20	163
India	16	5	39	52	7
Indonesia	15	15	75	4	5

Source: Bulletin of Indonesian Economy, August 1984

Export performance of manufacturing industry, however, has been very poor. This has been due to various factors, including overvaluation of the exchange rate, the existence of a backlog of domestic consumer demand, management problems, and production inefficiencies arising from the lack of in-depth manufacturing growth.

Indonesian manufacturing industry is at a crossroads. Two options present themselves; either to continue with import substitution, trying for greater industrialisation on the basis of home demand, or to embark on export-led growth. Given prevailing conditions in Indonesia and the world economy in general, the first is more appropriate for several reasons.

The Indonesian home market is relatively large. Export penetration on a scale sufficient to ensure future growth in the present depressed condition of the world economy is not feasible. Indonesian manufacturing industry has not also yet

achieved the necessary technological maturity for such an endeavour. It is also the case that an export-led strategy in a country where much of the population is engaged in subsistence farming, would have undesirable effects on income distribution.

In these circumstances, a more prudent course would be to concentrate on agricultural development which would help expand the domestic market. At the same time, attempts should be made to rationalise the industrial structure in order to reduce its dependence on imports and increase its technological sophistication. Increased government investment in agriculture and greater state involvement in industrial modernisation are essential to the success of this policy.

Unfortunately, by reducing the share of public sector investment and relying on increased middle income consumption demand to stimulate private enterprise, the 1985/86 budget proposals do not meet this need.

INDONESIA

SINAR HARAPAN VIEWS PRC 'SIGNALS' ON RELATIONS

BK031141 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 17 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial: "CPC General Secretary's Signals"]

[Text] CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang sent signals in Canberra on Tuesday [16 April] that the PRC is ready to normalize diplomatic relations with Jakarta. He also said that the CPC has no contact with the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI]. These two statements are considered important because they come from the second most important person in the party hierarchy--the first being Deng Xiaoping--of a country with 1 billion people.

With the issuance of such statements, a question arises as to what the motives are and why this was disclosed in Australia.

Beijing has for a long time issued signals aimed at normalizing diplomatic ties, but this is the first time a top leader has said it in public. His statement that the CPC has no contact with the PKI obviously constitutes a unilateral clarification by Beijing because it does not constitute a guarantee that the CPC will not assist pro-Beijing communists in Indonesia or overseas.

As far as the timing is concerned, we notice that Hu Yaobang's statement was made 20 years after the abortive coup by PKI-backed Gestapu [30 September 1965 Movement], which was strongly opposed and crushed by Indonesia. The suppression of the coup also shows Indonesia's abhorrence of any communist-related activities or movements.

Hu Yaobang's statement is indeed something new, and if viewed from the incident 20 years ago, it constitutes "progress." However, the statement that the PRC has no contact with communist groups in Indonesia at present or in the future is something that must still be proved through deeds, not just words.

Experience has taught us that communist countries often use two levels of contact--government-to-government and party-to-party levels. In such a situation, party-to-party level usually has higher precedence because the position of the party in such countries is higher than that of the government.

Hu Yaobang's statement in Canberra is obviously on behalf of the party because he is the general secretary and it shows the PRC's serious intention to normalize ties with Indonesia. The seriousness is also reflected in the PRC's decision to send Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to attend the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung on 24-25 April. If Minister Wu Xueqian indeed comes for the commemoration, he will be the first high-ranking PRC official to visit Indonesia in 20 years. Earlier contacts between Minister Wu Xueqian and officials of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [Kadin] in Singapore some time ago also reflected PRC seriousness about normalizing ties with Indonesia.

Indonesia itself has responded to the PRC move by planning to send a Kadin delegation to Beijing in the near future. This might be followed by the opening of trade representative offices in the respective countries. Besides, Indonesia has expressed its willingness to allow PRC ships to call at certain ports in Indonesia even though these measures do not imply a normalization of relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4213/219

INDONESIA

HU YAOBANG REMARKS ON INTERPARTY RELATIONS VIEWED

BK021052 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 20 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Hu Yaobang on the CPC and the Indonesian Communist Party"]

[Text] Communism is an international ideology. Theoretically, all communist parties worldwide must be united and move together to achieve their goals under a similar strategy. However, what is the fact?

Moscow helped the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] led by Muso launch a rebellion in 1948, while the CPC seemed to be an onlooker. Beijing supported the PKI 30 September Movement 20 years ago. On the other hand, the CPSU did not involve itself in the coup. The Soviet Union took no significant action against Yugoslavia after it freed itself from the "Moscow bond." At first, many people assumed that the Yugoslavs only pretended to do so as they probably undertook different tactics but remained committed to a single strategy. In fact, Yugoslavia seceded and even often showed a hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union. World opinion said that Yugoslavia could win sympathy from noncommunist countries because of its unambitious attitude in efforts to undertake a territorial expansion. In the next history of communism, Beijing unexpectedly seceded from Moscow, and both Beijing and Moscow have been hostile to each other for years. Albania sided with the PRC, while Vietnam followed the Soviet leadership.

Unlike the 1948 Madiun Affair, the PRC-supported PKI 30 September Movement in 1965 led to the temporary severance of our diplomatic relations with the PRC.

We have taken action in accordance with Indonesian law. Former hardcore detainees have been released from Buru Island. They have pledged to participate in building the country and nation under the Pancasila philosophy. However, it seems that some PKI remnants are still clandestinely trying to spread communism and undermine the government and the people. Another factor which must make us more vigilant is a statement by a PRC leader during his visit to Malaysia some years ago that Beijing will continue to give moral support for illegal communist movements in Southeast Asia.

However, news from Australia has indicated a different trend. Is this merely a play or a new phenomenon that should be cautiously studied?

Replying to correspondents of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in Canberra on 16 April in a news conference at the Australian National Press Association, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang said that there are no relations between the CPC and the PKI. There is no way for the CPC to have such relations even if it desired them. On the normalization of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic relations, Hu said that should the Indonesian Government have difficulties, his government would be prepared to "wait" until the Indonesian Government "invited" ["Mengundang"] his government to normalize the frozen relations.

How sweet was Hu Yaobang's statement! Nevertheless, we do not want to be deceived any more because he still said "even if it desired to have relations with the PKI." We in principle consistently want to be friendly with all nations in the world as long as they do not interfere in our internal affairs. For the present stage, we would like to ask Hu to try to prevent the PKI remnants, including many citizens of Chinese origin, from continuing their efforts to undermine the Indonesian Government.

CSO: 4213/219

INDONESIA

KOMPAS VIEWS PRC APPROACH TO IMPROVING TIES

BK021434 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The PRC's Presentation to International Community"]

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's interview, carried by XINHUA on Sunday [21 April], was apparently aimed at paving the way for his current visit to Indonesia to hold talks with Indonesian leaders, including President Suharto. During the interview, Wu Xueqian said that normalization of diplomatic relations with Indonesia would promote peace in Southeast Asia. This normalization of relations is also in line with the general expectations and interests of the two countries. The PRC will warmly welcome the arrival of an Indonesian delegation for talks on trade, economic and technical cooperation.

Wu Xueqian's visit to Indonesia is to attend the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Asian-African Conference and he made stopovers in Bangkok and Manila before coming to Jakarta. We all know that Thailand has constantly maintained close relations with the PRC, which is partly caused by the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. In Thailand, the integration of ethnic Chinese into the Thai society has progressed smoothly. During his stay in Manila, Wu Xueqian stressed that the PRC will not interfere in the Philippines' internal affairs. This statement is related to charges by some Philippine officials that Beijing has provided assistance to the New People's Army communist rebels, who have recently stepped up their insurgency activities.

Wu Xueqian also put forward the basic theme currently being trumpeted by Chinese officials in their speeches in various countries, namely expansion of economic and technological cooperation. A similar theme is also being voiced by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who is currently on a South Pacific tour with a 60-member delegation.

Besides this basic theme, Chinese officials also stress that the PRC does not adopt an expansionist policy and that the modernization program in the country needs full support and concentration. Hu Yaobang also said that beginning this year, the PRC will reduce its forces by 1 million men. Right now, the PRC armed forces stand at 4.35 million, consisting of 3.5 million in the army, 500,000 in the air force, and 350,000 naval personnel.

In short, the PRC is now making efforts to present itself as a peace-loving country which wants to develop economic and technological cooperations with other countries, is concentrating on domestic development and modernization, and no longer adopts an isolationist policy.

These are the main points that Wu Xueqian will put forward during his current visit to Indonesia. He will also make these points the basis of his call for a normalization of relations between the two countries.

In Indonesia, observers have noticed the existence of groups which are inclined to immediately normalize diplomatic ties with the PRC. Some people believe that the normalization can be carried out in stages through informal contacts between officials of both countries at international meetings. This will be followed by permission to enter Indonesia for certain groups of people in the PRC to attend international meetings here, including sports events. Right now, a direct trade link is being paved and in this connection, a delegation of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry plans to visit the PRC at the end of April or early May.

The conclusion is that a normalization of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic ties will certainly take place, but as to when it will be realized, the right moment is still being sought.

CSO: 4213/219

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL VIEWS VISIT BY SRV ARMED FORCES CHIEF

BK011535 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Visit of the Vietnamese Defense Minister"]

[Text] In terms of protocol, the visit of the Vietnamese defense minister, who is concurrently armed forces commander, General Van Tien Dung, to Indonesia is meant to reciprocate armed forces Commander General Murdani's visit to Vietnam some time ago. Due to Vietnam's position on the Cambodian problem as well as its historical background, such visits have understandably drawn comments and reactions.

Both Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's recent visit to Hanoi and General Van Tien Dung's current visit to Indonesia show how special bilateral relations have been up to now.

As for the Cambodian problem, including the presence of Vietnamese forces in that country, Indonesia shares the stance adopted by other ASEAN countries. At the same time, Indonesia's relations remain close and cordial. Such is the uniqueness of the bilateral ties.

Reciprocal visits by civilian and military leaders of the two countries have become one of the indicators of such close ties. The ties are based on historical similarity--both nations struggled against colonialists for their national independence. As the struggle was conducted diplomatically and militarily, close political ties have been accompanied by close ties between the liberation forces of the two nations, which later grew into the national armed forces of the two countries.

There is something we would like to point out. If there are close ties between the two countries, why cannot such ties be developed or used as a starting point to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem? Viewed from this angle, many people believe that, on the basis of the special ties, the two countries should have been able to cultivate a joint approach aimed at seeking a settlement to the deadlocked Cambodian problem. A test of the quality of such close ties emerges when both countries are confronted with a certain problem.

The visit of the general credited with North Vietnam's independence struggle and South Vietnam's liberation war brings back memories of the Vietnamese fighters' heroism. These fighters defeated the French forces at Dien Bien Phu and later the U.S. forces. However, when the fighting forces in other countries, including in Indonesia, stopped fighting and transferred themselves into a force dedicated to national development, the same thing did not happen in Vietnam. Many people thought that after the conquest of South Vietnam by North Vietnam, the task of national unification had been completed. However, for the sake of [word indistinct] security, they adopted an expansionist policy against Laos and Cambodia.

If they had pursued a nonviolent policy or set up a regional grouping that respected the sovereignty and independence of each Indochinese country, there would have been no Cambodian problem. Even if the problem had come about, Vietnam's stance would have been politically and morally strong. It is a fact that Vietnam's hegemony over the two other Indochinese countries, especially Cambodia, through its military presence has made things different for it. First, Vietnam bears a certain responsibility--if its people are entitled to sovereignty, independence, and national integrity, the Cambodian people are also entitled to the same. Everybody knows that the Cambodian people are very fond of their national independence, which was once recognized by Vietnam. Second, everybody knows that Vietnam's hegemony over all Indochina is necessary for its national security in countering the PRC threat. But at the same time, Thailand is also entitled to its own national security. On this matter, Vietnam is regarded as distorting historical facts for its own convenience.

Geographically speaking, we suggest two proposals for a solution to the Cambodian problem. First, all outside parties--including Vietnam, the PRC, and ASEAN--should provide an opportunity to the Cambodian factions themselves to approach each other. Second, there must be a direct approach between Vietnam and Thailand to remove the historical heritage of distrust. That such distrust can be removed is evident in the similar case of France and Germany, whose leaders acted with wisdom and determination.

The visit of General Van Tien Dung to Indonesia may not be aimed at seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem, but wherever Vietnam is present these days, it is difficult for it to avoid the Cambodian problem.

CSO: 4213/219

INDONESIA

MERDEKA VIEWS VISIT BY SRV'S VAN TIEN DUNG

BK030814 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 16 Apr 85 p 5

[Editorial: "A Guest From Vietnam"]

[Text] Vietnamese Armed Forces Commander General Van Tien Dung has arrived in Jakarta for a 6-day visit to Indonesia as a guest of Indonesian Armed Forces Commander Gen L. B. Murdani.

Indonesian-Vietnamese relations have been developing for a long time and all positive initiatives possible have been taken to give substance to these relations. The two countries have stepped up political consultations and scientific contacts, which have brought positive results not only for bilateral but also regional relations. Only economic relations remain to be developed by the two countries, and the time will eventually come for this as well.

Contacts between the leaders of the two armed forces will be strengthened after Gen Van Tien Dung's visit. Communication between the two countries is necessary to strengthen international relations, particularly since Southeast Asia is still affected by a geostrategical and geopolitical game that must be solved in order to free this region of disputes, conflicts, or possible future confrontations. An exchange of views between Gen Murdani and Gen Vanh Tien Dung is an important part of studying this problem.

The Indonesian Armed Forces commander visited Vietnam some time ago and was warmly welcomed, receiving full military honors and great trust and respect from the Vietnamese military leadership as well as from the Vietnamese people. He had the honor of visiting Vietnamese military installations and border areas where Vietnamese troops fought Chinese aggressor troops. Gen Murdani could freely ask about anything he wanted to know. The Indonesian armed forces commander even issued a farsighted politico-strategic statement on threats to Southeast Asia.

As orientals, we should wholeheartedly and kindly welcome Gen Van Tien Dung. We hope that Gen Van Tien Dung--as a guest of the Indonesian Armed Forces and people--will see during his current 6-day visit to Indonesia the spirit and determination of the Indonesian people's struggle in their national revolution not only during the actual struggle against the colonialists and imperialists

but also during the present struggle for national development. We want to tell the Vietnamese people's fighter--who has fought against French colonialism, Japanese fascism, and U.S. imperialism--about the similar history and tradition of the Indonesian people's armed struggle against the oppressors and colonialists to defend national independence and dignity.

Thus, just as Gen L. B. Murdani did in Vietnam! We hope that Gen Van Tien Dung will also freely express his impressions of his current visit in the interests of friendship between our two armed forces and peoples. The Indonesian people's sociocultural tradition, which asserts that "a guest must be honored," is being fully applied to our honorable guest, Gen Van Tien Dung.

Like the Indonesian Armed Forces, the Vietnamese Armed Forces were born from an anticolonialist and anti-imperialist revolution. It would be natural for the leaders of the two armed forces to exchange views and experiences more frequently to maintain relations between the two sides. Moreover, they can exchange views on important issues such as ways to develop national and regional resilience, the military situation in Southeast Asia, and international security. Friendly relations will enable the two sides to enrich the respective views on politico-strategic issues.

Gen Van Tien Dung's current visit is an attempt to strengthen Indonesian-Vietnamese relations, which developed through the visits to Indonesia by President Ho Chi Minh in the 1960's, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong in 1978, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach several times and the visits to Hanoi by Gen L. B. Murdani and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

CSO: 4213/219

INDONESIA

MERDEKA REPORTS SUHARTO-VAN TIEN DUNG MEETING

BK020730 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 19 Apr 85 pp 1, 13

[Text] President Suharto has said that a quicker solution to the Cambodian issue will enable Vietnam to carry out its economic development more rapidly so as to build a stronger Vietnam which will not only have its own strong resilience but also resilience against threats from the north.

Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani said this at the Bina Graha Presidential Office on Wednesday afternoon after accompanying President Suharto to an 80-minute meeting with Vietnamese Defense Minister and Armed Forces Commander Gen Van Tien Dung.

Gen Benni Murdani said that President Suharto briefed his guest on the Indonesian Armed Force's role and the importance of national and regional stability for a country to carry out development.

President Suharto said that in carrying out its development, a country should consistently adhere to the 10 principles of Bandung by refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and not allowing other countries to interfere in its internal affairs.

On Cambodia, Van Tien Dung said that a strong bond among the three Indochinese countries results from their special relationship characterized by their past subjection to the same colonialists.

Van Tien Dung said there is no idea at all of signing Indochina, permanently dominating another Indochinese country, or let alone violating the sovereignty of a neighboring country.

Gen Benni Murdani said that the Vietnamese Armed Forces commander respects the fact that Indonesia had no troops in Vietnam during the Vietnamese resistance war and that Vietnam in turn had no part in the 1965 upheaval in Indonesia. This has testified to Vietnam's consistent adherence to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The armed forces commander added that the meeting did not touch on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

General Benni Murdani said that Gen Van Tien Dung's visit is to reciprocate the Indonesian Armed Force commander's visit to Vietnam last year. He added that nothing much can be expected from the current visit as our perception is not always identical and we have different military equipment. A possible similarity between the doctrines of the two armed forces is that they were born from the people and for the people.

But, Gen Benni Murdani said that more importantly, the visit was designed to remove the past viewpoint that Vietnam was an enemy of Indonesia.

"This wrong viewpoint has been removed, and as far as we know, Indonesia has never been hostile to Vietnam; nor has Vietnam been hostile Indonesia," Gen Benni Murdani said.

The armed forces commander also said that there is no planned military cooperation between Indonesia and Vietnam and ruled out the possibility of Vietnamese officers studying in Indonesia.

CSO: 4213/219

INDONESIA

TRANSMIGRATION TO IRIAN WORRIES AUSTRALIANS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

AUSTRALIAN ambassador Rawdon Dalrymple has expressed concern over Indonesia's plans to move nearly 700,000 people from the teeming island of Java to the remote province of Irian Jaya.

The plans, part of a transmigration programme to promote development in Indonesia's thinly-populated outer islands, would boost the population of Irian Jaya by 50 per cent from the present 1.3 million by 1989.

One Australian newspaper has described the plan as a "tidal wave of Javanese."

Mr Dalrymple said in an interview with the Australian Association Press (AAP) on Monday it was in Indonesia's interests to move more

slowly with transmigration into the province, which borders on the former Australian Trust Territory of Papua New Guinea.

"Some people in the Australian government or who work for it, including me, are concerned that if TM (transmigration) on a massive scale were pushed ahead very rapidly in Irian Jaya, it could be very disruptive ...," he said.

Mr Dalrymple, who is leaving Indonesia soon to become Australia's ambassador in Washington, said transmigration on such a scale could cause more Irianese to succumb to the propaganda of the Free Papua Movement (OPM), a guerilla organisation fighting in-

JAKARTA, Mar. 27

donesian rule there.

Critics of transmigration fear that the culture of the Melanesian Irianese will be wiped out if so many largely Muslim Javanese move in so fast.

The Irianese are mostly Christians from ethnic groups often barely a generation out of the Stone Age.

"There's more to be gained by taking TM more slowly," Mr Dalrymple said in the interview to mark the end of his tour.

"So very politely, and with qualifications about not wanting to interfere in internal affairs, we have suggested the most careful attention be paid to the effects of TM on traditional Irianese society, landholdings and so on."

CSO: 4200/877

INDONESIA

SUHARTO DEPICTED AS SEEKING TO 'UPROOT ISLAM'

East Burnham ARABIA in English Apr 85 p 35

[Text]

● Prominent Muslim dissident leaders accused of inciting the Tanjung Priok riots and subsequent bombing incidents are facing trial for subversion in Jakarta, Indonesia. The riots, in which 30 people were killed and 53 wounded, took place in September last year when the security forces allegedly desecrated a mosque, while the bombing incidents occurred in October 1984 and January of this year. The trial is expected to last until May, but the subversion law — which gives the government powers to detain the accused indefinitely — is being invoked against the defendants.

State prosecutors have alleged that after the September riots Muslim extremists drew plans to organise terrorist activities in Jakarta and elsewhere, and that they received money from some Muslim leaders. One of the leaders accused of distributing the money is Haji Muhammad Sanusi, who was textiles and cottage industries minister from 1966-68 and a member of parliament until 1977, representing the Parmusi Party which merged into the coalition of Muslim parties, the United Development Party (PPP), in 1973.

Officials in Jakarta say that Sanusi is being tried for funding the bombing but it appears that the main reason behind the legal proceedings is the political criticism which he and another 49 prominent Indonesians made in the now well-known "Petition of 50," published in 1980. According to state prosecutor Hasan Ketaren, this stated: "There is about 40 per cent democracy in Indonesia, so the political parties and parliament are unable to channel the aspirations of the people. The parliament, which should control the government, is afraid and does not fulfil its function. There is a feeling that Islam

is being depoliticised. The country's economy is being dominated by a certain group and social organisations are being hampered in their activities."

Instead of refuting its critics the government has been trying to silence them by bringing legal procedures against them. Many Muslims in Indonesia fear that the Sanusi trial will lead to the arrest of more prominent Muslim leaders who share his views.

It is clear that the Suharto regime is in no mood to listen to any criticism of Pancasila. In his New Year's address to the nation, the president stated that "as long as the objectives of religious life are meant to achieve the national objectives based on Pancasila they will be tolerated. Otherwise," he warned, "we must prevent the early symptoms of extremist and terrorist activities from arising and developing."

Suharto's logic is very simple. He believes that religion causes ideological friction and conflict in public life, and as long as the followers of religion are not put under restriction Indonesian society will continue to face fragmentation and disaster. The best way to bring peace and harmony to society, in his view, is to deny political and social organisations from having any religious and ideological roots.

Despite stiff opposition from Muslim leaders and intellectuals, Suharto has succeeded in putting his message across to the established Muslim leaders. Last December, as Muslim dissidents were being persecuted at the hands of the state, the Nahdatul Ulama (NU), one of the country's best-known Muslim mass organisations, was formally approving the state ideology of Pancasila as its basic principle, and its official leadership was seeking financial assistance from the

government for its conference. The NU's submission to Suharto has caused serious divisions within the party — it is said that many activists who did not dare oppose the government in public forced the leadership to withdraw the organisation from politics. The decision of the NU is likely to weaken the Muslim political coalition, the PPP, to the advantage of the government-backed functional group (Golkar) and the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI). Moreover, it may give PPP leader John Naro a free hand to run the party according to the will of the military.

The withdrawal of the NU from active politics proves that though the party has accepted Pancasila as its sole principle, the leadership finds it hard to muster Muslim support for it. Moreover, it suggests that the leadership is fearful of openly expressing its views against Pancasila — the Sanusi trial has forced the leadership into silence. However, it seems that many of its leaders are convinced that the purpose of introducing Pancasila as the state ideology is the uprooting of Islam from Indonesian society.

The silence of those leaders in the face of such a threat to Islam is being blamed by observers for the eruptions of violence in the past few months.

INDONESIA

YUSUF HABIBIE PROFILED

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 23 Mar 85 p 24

[Article by Kieran Cooke]

[Text]

JAKARTA, Friday: To some in Indonesia, Yusuf Habibie is a genius. To others, he is a dangerous waster of valuable development funds.

But no one doubts the energy and enthusiasm of the man who almost single-handedly has brought this nation of 160 million to the forefront of technological development in the Third World.

Professor Habibie, at 48, has a dazzling array of posts. He is Indonesia's Minister of Research and Technology. He runs the State aircraft and shipbuilding industries, State railway construction, and enterprises which stretch into electronics, telecommunications, the manufacture of sophisticated energy equipment and weapons systems.

He is also in charge of a multimillion dollar free-trade zone development on Batam, an Indonesian island just off Singapore. A devout Muslim who made the haj to Mecca last year, Habibie's fame has spread outside Indonesia and he is increasingly seen as a symbol of Islamic progressiveness.

Habibie himself has straightforward views on what he is doing.

"I am building a nation," he said in an interview. "And you can only build a nation if you work very hard, not talk very hard."

His rather un-Indonesian directness probably comes from the years he spent in West Germany, where he still has a home and close business links.

Ten years ago he returned to Indonesia and persuaded President Soeharto — a longtime acquaintance — to give him funds to start P.T. Nurtanio, Indonesia's State aerospace company.

Now the company has a site of more than 60 hectares on each side of the airport runway in Bandung, up in the West Java hills. The plant produces a variety of helicopters under licence and is just completing the development of the CN-235, a 35-seater turbo prop proudly referred to as Indonesia's own aeroplane.

But Habibie insists that he is not merely building aeroplanes and helicopters. "Now there are more than 12,000 people working at Nurtanio," he says. "And the average age is only 23. I am building for the future of Indonesia."

President Soeharto seems to agree with Habibie's vision and has authorised investments of millions of dollars in the aerospace program – investments which do not appear to be controlled by any government department.

Some are less than happy with the situation, citing the need to deal first with Indonesia's economic difficulties. Behind the scenes, the armed forces express dissatisfaction at the way they are pressured to buy Nurtanio equipment.

Sitting at a 15-foot-wide desk piled high with model planes, Habibie grows agitated at the mention of such criticisms. "I don't care about my critics. They say I am just playing. They say I should buy planes. But if we did that, then we would never have trained people – people you need to build a modern Indonesia".

Just over 1.5 metres (five feet) tall, Habibie punches the air as he makes his points. "If you listen to your critics, you go crazy. You see those all the time at functions, but not me. I have no time. I just do my work."

Most of his close associates were with him when he worked in Germany. He calls them, in language more reminiscent of the East bloc, "my cadres".

But Habibie has been accused of taking too much on and not delegating enough. He admits to being a tyrant sometimes. "I delegate but I control," he says. Others feel he is just too ambitious and that someday what's often referred to as "the Habibie bubble" will burst.

In particular the critics point out that Habibie's enterprises depend very much on his relationship with the President. If the President should leave office, or if Habibie falls into disfavour with the government in power, then the whole technological edifice could collapse.

Again, Habibie dismisses such charges: "If I did not think all these could succeed" – pointing to the various models of his projects – "then I would not start. "Indonesia can and will be another Japan. You will see."

His eyes open wide as he talks of Indonesia's past and its future.

"We Indonesians were a victim of the world powers who cut us into pieces to get our tobacco, our oil, our spices. Now that is over. What we have done in the past 20 years is more than the Dutch colonialists did in the 350 years that they were here."

A new generation is coming, says Habibie, that knows exactly what it wants.

"I know at least what I want – the transformation of a country," he says confidently.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

INDONESIANS VISITING PRC--SUARA KARYA in its editorial today discusses the statement made by armed forces' Commander General L. B. Murdani on visits to the PRC. SUARA KARYA notes that Indonesia-PRC relations were frozen about 20 years ago. With the visit of the PRC foreign minister to attend the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Asian-African Conference in Bandung, and the PRC's desire to normalize relations, it appears that interest is beginning to develop among Indonesians in visiting the PRC. SUARA KARYA, referring to the statement made by General Murdani, stresses that there is no law banning Indonesian citizens from visiting the PRC, but hopes that they will not go individually. [From the Press Review] [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 3 May 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/219

LAOS

STORY ON POST-WAR U.S. BOMB DESTRUCTION, USAID-INSPIRED MATERIALISM

[Editorial Report] The 15-30 January 1985 issue of NOUM LAO [LAO YOUTH] published in Vientiane on pages 9, 10 carries a 1,400-word feature under the rubric "Short Story." The story is set in Paksong District, Champassak Province from the late 1960s to the post-1975 change of government. The story centers around a Lao family that is very much infatuated with the chief USAID officer in Pakse, a certain Peter Jackson, who showers them with all sorts of American-made goods--butter, shoes, skirts, Marlboro cigarettes, horsemeat, etc. The patriarch of the clan tells his daughter (described as too young to know better at the time) that the words "made in USA" are symbols of American civilization and humanitarianism." As time passes, the daughter becomes more and more attracted to things American and eventually becomes the hired wife of Jackson's replacement, John Taylor. In 1972 the situation around Paksong becomes more and more tense and the patriarch flees with his family "to the shelter of his illegitimate son-in-law in Pakse." As the situation further deteriorates in 1975, John Taylor flees Laos, abandoning the patriarch's clan and his lover who can't believe that he won't come back to her. At this point in the text, there is a break between paragraphs to indicate the passage of time. Then, "about 3 months ago, with nothing but their bare hands, the father and daughter returned to Paksong.... While working with his digging hoe, the father strikes an object which explodes,... the neighbors and his daughter crowd around as he dies, covered with blood from head to foot... His daughter picks up the casing of the bombie which killed him. The casing reads 'Made in U.S.A.'"

CSO: 4206/130

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION TO HOLD EMERGENCY MEETING

HK070707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0610 GMT 7 May 85

[Article by Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 7 (AFP)--A year long leadership split in Malaysia's largest Chinese political party could climax this weekend when dissidents hold an emergency meeting to oust acting President Neo Yee Pan.

The meeting, the most serious threat yet to Mr Neo's continued leadership of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), has been summoned by supporters of millionaire businessman Tan Koon Swan who has accused Mr Neo of breaking a peace pact they signed three months ago.

Mr Tan's backers said that they would ask the 1,610 party delegates to approve a resolution dissolving the MCA's Central Committee to pave the way for their takeover.

The crisis is the worst in the MCA's 37-year history, analysts said.

The MCA is the second largest party after Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad's United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) in Malaysia's 11-party National Front Coalition Government.

Mr Neo and Mr Tan, a former MCA vice-president, parted ways in March last year after Mr Tan accused the party leader of padding the MCA's membership lists with "phantoms" to improve his chances of re-election.

Mr Tan, one of Malaysia's most successful businessmen, said the non-existent members would allow branches backing his rival to send more delegates to the MCA's General Assembly which elects party leaders every two years.

In a last minute bid to stop the emergency general meeting, Mr Neo's faction has appealed to the Supreme Court to reverse a high court decision last week that the meeting should be allowed to proceed because it was in the interest of the party's 350,000 members.

The Supreme Court is expected to rule on the appeal this week, court officials said.

Mr Neo also has called his own emergency general meeting for June 16 to discuss resolutions that Mr Tan's meeting might adopt.

The feud has polarised the MCA and all but crippled the party, which has represented Malaysia's five million Chinese in government since independence from Britain in 1957.

Mr Neo responded to Mr Tan's allegations last year by sacking him and 13 other senior party leaders.

He also refused to recognise a resolution passed by an emergency general meeting ordering that Mr Tan and his backers be reinstated, forcing the dispute to court.

The two factions signed a peace agreement at the urgings of Dr Mahathir on January 30, but the pact collapsed last month after Mr Tan's factions said that Mr Neo was using a membership verification exercise to purge the party of some 15,000 of their supporters.

Some members of Mr Tan's faction said that they did not expect a dramatic change in Mr Neo's position even if the Supreme Court allowed the emergency meeting to proceed.

"The delegates will approve the no confidence resolution in Mr Neo and the Central Committee, but that does not mean that (Mr) Neo will recognise its legitimacy," a spokesman for the Tan faction said, adding that he expected Mr Neo again to challenge the emergency general meeting's validity in court.

Analysts said that they expected Mr Neo and Mr Tan to face more pressure from Dr Mahathir's UMNO to resolve their differences quickly and close ranks in time for a general election which the prime minister must call before April 1987.

National Front officials said that a swing of votes away from the MCA could benefit mostly the opposition Chinese-based Democratic Action Party (DAP), now with 10 seats in parliament.

An MCA failure to deliver Chinese votes in Malay-dominated constituencies to UMNO also could improve the electoral performance of the fundamentalist Parti Islam and threaten the two-thirds majority the government traditionally has enjoyed in parliament, analysts said.

CSO: 4200/902

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

FEDERAL TIES TO BE IMPROVED--Sabah's Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan says the state government will seek to improve and expand ties with the federal government in all sectors of economic, political, and sociocultural developments. In a telex message to Prime Minister Datuk Dr Sri Mahathir Mohamed today, he also pledged to work for the progress and prosperity of all the people in the state in line with Barisan Nasional principles. The chief minister added that the state government would be guided by Barisan Nasional principles in all its actions and would strive for further [words indistinct] of the economic policy. [Text] [BK301403 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Apr 85]

CSO: 4200/902

PHILIPPINES

CEBU COLUMNIST ON 'CLAMOR' FOR VER'S RETURN

HK060935 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 7 Apr 85 p 8

[Article by Casim Arkoncel in the column "By-line": "Clamor for Return of Ver"]

[Excerpt] It will be a matter of time when General Fabian C. Ver (chief of staff, on leave) will reassume his AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] post. The charges filed against him as an accessory to the assassination of opposition leader Ninoy Aquino and Rolando Galman, the tagged assassin appears to have been quashed when the Sandiganbayan granted his petition to exclude his testimony before the Agrava fact-finding board, according to legal circles.

As a matter of fact, the general's motion might just as well been a motion to quash. In the first place, the decree which authorized the board's creation provided for immunity for witnesses against self-incrimination. Despite the prosecution's argument that the AFP chief had not invoked it before giving his testimony, the Sandiganbayan granted Ver's petition.

Under the circumstances the onus of proving his guilt falls on the prosecution as the Constitution does not require Ver to prove his innocence due to the constitutional presumption that he is innocent.

The clamor for his return from different quarters all over the country echoes the outcry against the recommendation of the Agrava's gang of four that was born out of political pressure, not much different from what is known as a kangaroo court. The ongoing trial of the case had placed the prosecuting panel in a fix of not being able to present all the evidence the fact-finding body received.

President Marcos had been asked to reinstate General Ver through a recall from a leave of absence the AFP chief had requested. The general is not laboring under a suspension and in the light of the progress of the case he should resume his position this would also squelch opposition claims that U.S. pressure on Marcos is mounting.

The recording of General Ver as an officer since Bataan, to the Hukbalahap [post-World War II communist movement] and HMB [Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan--People's Liberation Army] uprising up to this decade is unequalled and the country needs him for its survival. [passage omitted]

PHILIPPINES

TATAD VIEWS REPORT ON JUDICIAL REFORM

HK061449 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 May 85 pp 4, 5

[Article by Francisco S. Tatad in the column "Here and Now": "Judicial Reforms"]

[Text] A committee of six has come out with a "white paper" on the current state of the judiciary for the joint use of the Private Sector Council on Public Issues (PSCPI) and the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development (BBC). It documents the more glaring problems of the judiciary and offers recommendations as to how they are to be solved.

Its authors--Ricardo J. Romulo (chairman-editor), Jose S. F. Bengzon Jr. (co-chairman), Jose Peris, Eduardo Hernandez, Raul Roco and Arsenio Yulo (members)--make no claim for themselves. Neither do they believe the problems can be solved overnight. But they believe the situation can no longer be ignored, and that solutions must now be attempted.

Provided the report is taken in the same spirit in which it was obviously prepared, it should prove a healthy trigger in reforming the judiciary and in strengthening public confidence in it. Simply for preparing the report, its authors have done a signal service to the nation, requiring dedication, integrity and courage. Thanks to this report, a generalized complaint that had until now been only whispered about may now be legitimately and openly debated, complete with some illustrative data and statistics.

Here is the executive summary of the report:

Despite the recent judicial reorganization, the general impression of the public and most members of the bar is that the judiciary is not performing as expected.

There are still too many judges in the service who are either incompetent or dishonest.

Dockets remain clogged and cases take an interminable length of time before they are tried and decided.

The causes for this ... are multiple and complex but the following contributory factors can be identified:

The lowering of moral values seems to pervade Philippine society as a whole and the legal profession in particular.

Pre-legal education is spotty and legal education proper is not even adequate enough to produce technically proficient lawyers.

For the moment at least, the main criteria for the appointment to the bench appear to be loyalty, regional considerations and patronage. (No more Ilocano law practitioners, they have all become judges?) Merit seems to have taken a back seat, although there are, of course, honorable exceptions.

The pay scale for judges is woefully inadequate to meet today's ever-escalating cost of living. The facilities, equipment and court personnel provided judges are inadequate and antiquated.

The Canons of Professional Ethics are honored more in the breach than in its observance by lawyers generally.

Court procedures have been abused by lawyers to attain their objectives of delay or to thwart the ends of justice. It seems postponement by lawyers have been the major cause of delays in court.

In speaking of possible solutions, the report says:

Improving the moral/ethical climate requires a total approach. However, with regard to the legal profession, the following can be done:

- (a) Legal ethics must be emphasized in law school and moral values must be taken into account when teaching all subjects.
- (b) Integrated Bar must take a more active role in cleansing its own ranks.
- (c) Anti-graft laws must be enforced more strictly with regard to corrupt practices in the judiciary. Also, wages for the judiciary must be upgraded to more realistic levels.
- (d) The esprit de corps of the judiciary must be rebuilt, its morale uplifted through the leadership of the Supreme Court, the assurance of its independence and adequate material support from the national government.

The pre-law and law course proper must be better coordinated. What law schools need are well-rounded students who can think logically and effectively articulate their thoughts, orally and in writing.

(a) Law curriculums should be revised to suit modern conditions but a prerequisite to this is a change in the bar examination subjects.

(a) A more effective system of supervising law schools is necessary. We believe a Board of Legal Education would fit this need.

(c) Law schools must strive to have more full time professors and administrators.

We propose the creation through a constitutional amendment of a Commission on Appointments or a Judicial Commission to pass upon all nominees for appointment to the judiciary. This is an attempt to make sure that appointees to the bench will possess the requisite qualifications.

(a) On a short-term basis and as a possible compromise, we advocate the creation of a Judicial Commission by legislative enactment. The primary function of such a commission would be to scrutinize the qualifications of a candidate for judicial appointment. While the President is free to appoint anyone he likes, he must at least present the name to the Judicial Commission which would publish the name of the nominee and hold public hearings, if necessary, on the candidate.

The pay scale of judges, clearly inadequate today, must be upgraded and serious consideration given to providing judges with housing. Satisfactory court rooms and facilities must be provided. This means computers for the use of the Supreme Court, state-funded law centers and law libraries, a system of prompt transmittal to provincial judges of latest Supreme Court decisions and laws, and the national government, rather than the local, funding the construction and maintenance of facilities and the acquisition of equipment and supplies.

The government need not accept all the contents of the report. But it can no longer avoid the issues. It must concede the urgency of the situation and exert every effort to clean up, transform and revitalize the bench.

CSO: 4200/901

PHILIPPINES

PAPER VIEWS NEWLY FORMED BAYAN'S PROSPECTS

HK061533 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 May 85 p 24

[Article by Marites Danguilan-vitug]

[Text] Does Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [Nationalist Alliance], the newly formed federation of cause-oriented groups, hold promise for opposition unity?

From indications at its first congress over the weekend, Bayan faces a tough future in keeping the various political forces under its wing together and in battling the Marcos government from the streets.

For Bayan, observers say, will eventually confront situations wherein the diverse forces will each seek a "fair" representation and say in major decisions and activities. In addition, Bayan may find difficulty in motivating people to join mass actions, organizing them, and looking for creative forms of protest.

Rallies appear to have lost their steam, although these are still recognized as among the more potent ways of expressing dissent. Organizing for a general strike, one that will paralyze metro Manila's or a great part of its vital systems of communication and transportation, will require substantial, long-term efforts of Bayan.

While Bayan sees itself participating in elections, it would like to give more importance to protest politics as in demonstrations, rallies and strikes. For the group realizes that "ordinary legal or constitutional processes" will not be enough to remove the Marcos government from power.

In its "call to action," Bayan states that "meta-legal processes, the tactics of pressure politics..." will have to be used. On these processes and tactics, whatever they will be, will lie a great part of Bayan's life.

"We need to be imaginative...to keep Marcos off balance," Ed Garcia, University of the Philippines [UP] professor and a key official in Bayan, said.

Bayan, observers say, will also have to eventually tie up with political parties--either in a coalition or alliance--since these parties are still very much a reality in Philippine politics. Moreover, an alliance with political parties will broaden Bayan's membership.

As it is now, Bayan is perceived to be a "united front" of the opposition, composed of cause-oriented and individuals and organizations of various political ideologies and persuasions.

Bayan is unique and even unprecedented, some say, in local politics because it puts together oppositionists from a wide range of the political spectrum. And it chooses to use both elections and pressure politics in seeking to remove the Marcos government from power.

Because of this uniqueness, Bayan officials and members will have to learn to blend the two forms. But since Bayan is seen to be more adept at the parliament of the streets, some doubt if it will be able to function effectively in elections.

Some members of political parties welcome Bayan's formation, though, because it will ease communication between them. "We only have to talk to one group that represents all cause-oriented organizations," UNIDO (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) member Lito Banayo said.

But some politicians wonder whether Bayan has "political clout." For political parties, "clout" means being able to deliver votes on election day, having the ward leaders, the electoral machinery, and the tolerance and energy to conduct a campaign.

A member of parliament told BUSINESS DAY that organizing and mobilizing for a protest action or strike is different from working in an electoral campaign.

Bayan, foreseeing this problem, has come up with a commission to take charge only of elections. Called the "electoral struggle" commission, it aims to develop a "progressive and mass-oriented" approach to elections.

It will also conduct studies on the manner and extent the federation should participate in electoral contests. Bayan also plans to support candidates in the 1986 local elections--help campaign for bets who are not necessarily from Bayan.

Should it form a political party in the future, Partido ng Bayan, then it can field its own candidates.

Other commissions of Bayan are: mass struggle and people's welfare commission tasked mainly to plan, organize and coordinate all nationwide mass activities and develop various forms of mass political struggle; international relations commission; and economic planning commission.

Many are watching Bayan and how it will work because it is a new phenomenon. Bayan officials claim they did not follow any specific foreign model of a popular front but rather adopted a composite of experiences of various Third World countries.

The main weapon used by all groups in Bayan in getting together was dialogue: to draft their principles of unity, program of action, constitution and by-laws, and to discuss the manner of representation.

Some groups entered Bayan strong, both in organization and numbers; others came in weak, with limited organization; some are even unorganized or unaligned with any ideology.

This kind of set-up will work, Bayan insiders say, if there is openness and trust. As written in their "call to action, openers should replace dogmatism, common objectives should override individual or organizational advantages; and the will of the majority should not ride roughshod over the views of the minority."

As in any alliance, though, each group has to struggle out its ideas, UP's Garcia said, but in "fraternal and healthy debate." He explained that if alliances come together too easily, "there must be something wrong...and no one group should be considered indispensable."

But many say the weaker ones "should do their homework" by organizing extensively so that they can negotiate with other groups and assert from a position of strength.

CSO: 4200/901

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO FERTILIZER COMPANIES VIEWED

HK061556 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 6 May 85 pp 11, 12

[Article by Ramon Tomeldan]

[Text] The government gave the fertilizer industry p [pesos] 5.526 billion in subsidies from 1973 to 1984, according to documents from the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA).

Direct cash subsidies amounted to P2.037 billion, while tax exemptions for firms importing fertilizers and raw materials amounted to P3.489 billion.

Four fertilizer firms--the so-called "Big Four" benefited from these subsidies.

These are Planters Products, Inc [PPI]; Maria Cristina Fertilizer Corporation; Atlas Fertilizer Corporation; and Fertilizer Marketing Corporation of the Philippines.

PPI, once the biggest of the four but which is now in dire financial straits, got 60 percent of the total subsidies. The balance was equally divided among the three remaining firms, the documents show.

The subsidies were given to the four firms on the condition that they would sell fertilizer at prices lower than the prevailing commercial costs.

The tax exemption privilege was meant to enable the four to offset or minimize their raw material import cost.

Despite the enormous subsidies, however, fertilizer cost in the country remained one of the highest in Asia.

Studies conducted by the Los Banos-based international Rice Research Institute showed that Filipino farmers needed at least 4 kilos of palay to pay for a kilo of nitrogen fertilizer.

Thus, at the present palay support price of P3.35 a kilo, nitrogen fertilizer per kilo costs P13.40.

Farmers in other Asian countries pay only P1.70 for a kilo of nitrogen fertilizer, the same study said.

Sources say the failure of the four firms to maintain fertilizer cost at reasonable levels despite the subsidy contributed to the government's decision to scrap the subsidy late last year and to allow other firms to import the product.

The decision to scrap subsidies, however, was also due to pressures from the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank--two financing institutions which account for the bulk of the credit facilities accorded the local fertilizer industry.

The ADB and WB wanted a "rational" approach to fertilizer distribution and manufacturing in the country, sources said.

Some quarters, though, claimed that the rationalization of the fertilizer industry paved the way for the state-owned Philippine Phosphate Fertilizer Corporation (Phiphos) to assume control over the local manufacture of the product.

The Phiphos monopoly began when the Big Four, succumbing to high operating costs and tight credit, signed an agreement with Phiphos under which the Big Four would become mere marketing arms of Phiphos.

Another state-owned firm, the Philippine International Trading Corporation, monopolizes the importation of urea, a fertilizer grade not manufactured by Phiphos.

The fertilizer subsidy issue refuses to die as the PPI continues to press the government to pay its (PPI) remaining claims.

Payment of the claims would enable the PPI to settle some of its P1.64 billion debt to nine local banks.

The government's Commission on Audit (COA) recently ordered the release of P229 million as payment for PPI's subsidy claims totaling P321.437 million under the direct cost subsidy program.

PPI wanted payment for another P22.6 million as reimbursements for the 10 percent ad valorem tax imposed on its imports.

Payment of PPI's total claims was withheld pending the completion of audit by the COA.

CSO: 4200/901

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

ARMY EQUIPMENT, VEHICLE PURCHASE--The capability of the armed forces, especially the Philippine Army, in the fight against insurgency will be greatly enhanced with the purchase of new communications equipment and vehicles. This was stated by Major General Josephus Ramas, Philippine Army commanding general in a talk with MBS news. [Begin recording] Since the president, as Philippine Army chief, determined that the most urgent need of the armed forces is communications and transportation, he welcomed this assistance by the [words indistinct] to provide these first-priority needs which are communications and transportation, hence the announcement about all these [words indistinct] which are coming. The significance of this is that with this now, the armed forces, especially the army which bears the brunt of the counterinsurgency campaign--as you know, the army has the biggest [words indistinct], it has the most number of battalions, and it's all over the Philippines [word indistinct] as the main counterinsurgency fighting force. So it will certainly enhance very much the capability of the army vis-a-vis the insurgency campaign. [end recording] [Text] [HK060729 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 6 Apr 85]

NUCLEAR PLANT PREHEARINGS--Officials of the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission are hearing prehearings today with defenders and oppositors [as heard] of the Bataan nuclear power plant. In today's prehearing, the contending parties are being briefed on the procedures to be followed during the public hearings and on the key issues to be taken up. Correspondent Becky Cabral reports: [passage indistinct] [Text] [HK070617 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 7 May 85]

CSO: 4200/901

THAILAND

COLUMNIST URGES CLOSER TIES WITH USSR

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 7 Apr 85 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "The Border Problem In the view of a Seasoned General"]

[Excerpts] Readers probably remember Gen San Chitpatima, the former leader of the April 1981 Revolutionary Council (young turks). He has used his free time to write an analysis on "Events Along the Cambodian Border and the Security of Thailand." This was printed in the 30 March-5 April edition of WIWAT. This is a 16-page (small print) article that analyzes the events in Indochina and Cambodia and the roles played by the countries involved in order to present a clear picture of the Cambodian problem. I would like to summarize what he had to say about the Cambodian problem and the security of Thailand, which is a problem that confronts us directly.

Gen San feels that the fact that Vietnam has occupied Cambodia and stationed almost 200,000 troops, or approximately 20 divisions, in Cambodia could pose a danger to Thailand.

As for Laos, which is a satellite of Vietnam, well-trained Vietnamese troops from northern Vietnam can reach Thailand's northeastern border very quickly [by passing through Laos].

In its campaign to destroy the Khmer coalition along the Cambodian-Thai border, Vietnam has gained control of almost the entire area, which served as the base area of the Khmer coalition. This rainy season, Vietnam will not withdraw its forces as it did in the past. It will continue to carry on operations.

And now for the most important question of all. Does Vietnam have the capabilities to invade Thailand? Gen San wrote that the answer must be found by studying Vietnam's socio-economic, political and military situation.

Vietnamese society is a joyless society. At present, Vietnam is one of the poorest countries in Asia. It survives on the aid provided by the Soviet Union. Hanoi is still a dismal place. In the rural areas

of both northern and southern Vietnam, relics of the war are still present everywhere.

Gen San wrote that "as for whether Vietnam has the capabilities to invade Thailand, the most important factor that must be considered is the economic base. If the economy is not good, a large army cannot be supported."

The populations of Thailand and Vietnam are about the same in terms of size, that is, 50-57 million. But Thailand's gross national income is four times higher than that of Vietnam. We should be able to support an army that is four times larger than that of Vietnam. But Vietnam has 58 infantry divisions and 1 armored vehicle division. Based on its gross national income, just supporting the 20 divisions in Cambodia is a terrible burden for Vietnam.

As for the U.S. weapons captured by Vietnam in southern Vietnam, Gen San wrote that these weapons have all deteriorated. Gen San feels that "by itself, Vietnam does not have the capabilities to invade Thailand. If Vietnam invades Thailand, the Soviet Union will have to direct things and provide support."

As for our purchasing more powerful weapons, Gen San wrote that "if it is possible, that would be good. The important thing is our 'pocketbook.'" However, he added that if we obtain weapons that are superior to those of Vietnam, all Vietnam has to do is send a request to the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union will rush new weapons to them. We have to purchase our weapons, but they get theirs free.

Gen San posed an interesting question. "Are we building up our military to compete with Vietnam or the Soviet Union?"

It looks as if the present situation along the border, in which Thailand and Vietnam are confronting each other "eyeball to eyeball," will be a chronic situation. It depends on how the Soviet Union wants to "manipulate" Vietnam.

Relations between Bangkok and Moscow are quite cool. "To get a look at the tiger, let it come close" says an ancient Thai proverb. Why don't we take a closer look?

In short, it is the Soviet Union that "runs the show." We have to work things out with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union and Thailand do not have any direct problems. It would probably be easier to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union than with Vietnam. But relations between Bangkok and Moscow are very cool. Vietnam is like a naughty child out of sight of the parent.

"Let the tiger come close" said the proverb. "A fighter who suffers a disadvantage in reach must fight inside," said a boxing instructor.

What is happening with the United States and the Soviet Union is clear. The United States is trying to get closer to the Soviet Union using diplomatic means--at least to reduce the tension. As for Thailand, there is nothing wrong in our using diplomatic means such as "moving a little closer" and getting the Soviet Union to "dance the ramwong."

11943

CSO: 4207/193

THAILAND

U.S. REJECTION OF WORLD COURT OVER NICARAGUA CRITICIZED

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 23 Jan 85 p 3

[Penetrate the World column by Chet Prithat: "The Reagan Government and the World Court"]

[Excerpts] President Ronald Reagan has decided to ignore the World Court, which is considering the appeal made by Nicaragua. This is very strange behavior for a country that constantly professes to hold to the principles of law and justice in governing the country. But the Reagan government is confident that it has sufficient reasons.

During the Reagan term, the United States has poured in huge sums of money to support the rightists known as the "Contras" in their effort to topple the Nicaraguan government. Last year, the United States mined Nicaragua's territorial waters. Nicaragua has charged that these actions of the United States are acts of aggression. It has asked the World Court to condemn the United States as the "aggressor" and demanded that the United States stop engaging in such actions.

The World Court, or International Court of Justice, is located in the Hague. It is an international organization that was formed for the purpose of solving international problems peacefully. In the present case, the World Court has agreed to consider Nicaragua's appeal and will probably open its inquiry this year.

But it does not seem as if the United States will abide by the World Court's decision or accept its authority. The United States claims that the problem in Nicaragua cannot be considered independently but must be considered on the basis of Central American strategy. And in this case, the conflict continues and so the World Court should not issue a decision. However, the decision to consider the Nicaraguan issue went against the United States by a vote of 15 to 1. Judges from allied countries such as Japan, England, France and West Germany all voted to hear Nicaragua's case. Only the United States voted against this.

Besides this, U.S. behavior this time shows that it is the large countries that have played a great role in turning this international organization into a paper tiger of little significance. If this organization refuses to yield to or serve as the tool of the big countries, [they ignore it]. The Reagan government is prepared to do what it wants with no consideration for what is just or for its image on the international political stage.

11943

CSO: 4207/194

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON U.S. AID TO SON SANN

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 14 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by 'Technocrat': "Will the United States Actually Launch a Second Cambodian Campaign?"]

[Excerpts] The Reagan government's announcement that it has changed its attitude on the Cambodian problem is very interesting. The Reagan government's willingness to give military aid to the anti-communist groups in Cambodia represents a change in attitude from "looking on from afar" to "getting directly involved." This is the first time that the United States has taken such a step since it withdrew from Indochina 10 years ago in the wake of its defeat in the Vietnam War.

Continuous Effects

Congress has put so much pressure on the Reagan administration that a State Department spokesman announced a change in the government's position. He said that the government is willing to consider giving military aid to the non-communist members of the Khmer coalition if the situation changes.

But the spokesman concluded by saying that at present, the Khmer coalition does not need additional weapons since it is receiving weapons from other sources. Thus, the \$5 million in aid authorized by the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee will definitely not be used to provide military aid, at least not at present.

The fact that the administration has shown only slight flexibility indicates that it still attaches much importance to its policy of not intervening directly. Since the very beginning, the Reagan government has, for various reasons, denied that it would implement such a policy.

First, the non-communist members of the Khmer coalition are still weak. Giving them more weapons would just incite Vietnam to launch heavier attacks, and the weapons given by the United States would be lost.

Second, if the United States provides direct military aid, the conflict will shift from being a Vietnamese-ASEAN problem to being a Vietnamese-U.S. problem, which would be bad for ASEAN. In particular, ASEAN would lose the support of other third-world countries that do not like the United States.

Third, the United States does not want these weapons to fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge, which is a communist faction.

However, when the United States announced this new policy, this had an immediate effect. That is, the split between the communist faction (which receives support from China) and the non-communist factions in the Khmer coalition became even more apparent, and the conflict between the various factions became even more complex. At the very least, the United States has now become directly involved in the Cambodian problem. Previously, the parties involved were China-ASEAN and the Soviet Union-Vietnam.

How Serious Is the Reagan Government?

Even though the Reagan administration has changed its attitude, the question for ASEAN and Thailand is, how serious is the United States?

The silence of the U.S. State Department and the fact that Prince Norodom Ranarit clearly stated that the Sihanouk faction will not request military aid show that, in practice, the policy of "getting directly involved" will not change anything. Also, the resolution passed by the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee must be approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate and so its effect will be very limited.

It is ASEAN that has appealed for the United States to provide direct aid to the Khmer coalition even though some ASEAN countries, such as Indonesia, do not agree with providing military aid. ASEAN hopes that if the United States increases its role, this will put pressure on Vietnam to consider solving the Cambodian problem using political means and help bring an end to the present impasse. But if those hopes are to come true, the United States will have to exert much pressure. Otherwise, Vietnam, which once confronted more than 500,000 U.S. troops in southern Vietnam, will not "budge" easily.

Regardless of whether military help is provided in the future, something that the U.S. government must consider carefully is the preference of ASEAN, which serves as the pro. ASEAN will not accept a "ready-made" policy stipulated by Washington without first considering whether this will benefit ASEAN.

However, this new enthusiasm of the United States must be applauded. This should help ASEAN's morale and serve to inform Vietnam that a political solution is the only solution that will be accepted by the world community. However, this is not the time to start "singing songs of praise" since we must first see how sincere people are.

THAILAND

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES ANTI-SRV PROTESTS BY REFUGEES

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 6 Apr 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Do Not Create Problems"]

[Text] Even though the protest demonstration staged by Vietnamese refugees at the Vietnamese embassy the day before yesterday was a peaceful demonstration, it could lead to some groups using Thailand for their own purposes. This could cause problems if the other side takes action, too.

These Vietnamese refugees took refuge here during the time that the Vietnamese were fighting the French. After that, there were negotiations to repatriate them, and most of them voluntarily returned to northern Vietnam. But there are still about 10,000 left here. When Vietnam was reunified, a conflict broke out in Indochina, and this brought the Red Cross negotiations to a halt.

Because of the background of these Vietnamese refugees, when the trouble in Cambodia broke out and Vietnamese troops occupied Cambodia, officials here began watching the Vietnamese refugees to see which side they would support. Since refugees have protested to the Vietnamese government through the embassy here, there are fears that the Vietnamese refugees have split into two camps and that this could cause problems.

Because Thailand serves as a refuge for refugees who have fled the ravages of war, we are in the position of having to let them stay here for as long as they want. There are now many problems concerning aid. As for the Vietnamese refugees, Thais do not harbor any resentment against them nor do they object to their returning to their country. But the problem is that their native country refuses to take them back.

The Vietnamese refugees who have arrived recently and who want to go to a third country should not carry on political activities since this could cause hardships for the Thai people. Thailand and Vietnam still have diplomatic relations. Any action taken should be taken using diplomatic means rather than holding demonstrations, which could

be manipulated by a "third hand," as has happened in many other countries.

We hope that both the Thai people and the people who have taken refuge here realize what is appropriate and what is not appropriate in solving this problem in a prudent manner. It should not be handled in an emotional manner, which could just make the problem worse. The Indochina problem should be solved using diplomatic means. Because of its stubbornness, Vietnam will eventually lose to those who are in the right.

At the same time, Thailand is an independent and sovereign country. No one will allow others to violate our sovereignty. The response by the military, which is now defending our sovereignty, is entirely justified. It is our right to defend our sovereignty.

11943

CSC: 4207/194

THAILAND

EDITORIAL ON FOREIGN POLICY: 'NO PERMANENT ENEMIES'

Bangkok THAI SAT 14 Apr 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Thailand's Foreign Policy Direction"]

[Excerpt] Thailand constantly says that it holds to a flexible but steady foreign policy and that we do not necessarily mistrust, fear or trust any country. Thailand does not feel that Thais can be happy if our neighbors are at war or that we can stand side by side with the people of the world who want freedom and justice if Thailand is indifferent to the injustices that exist. Thailand believes that this will give it a strong role to play at the international level and that this will ensure our security.

Actually, regardless of whether it is on the domestic or international political stage, there is no such thing as a "real friend or permanent enemy." The things that have happened prove this and show that when necessary, a country will place its own interests ahead of everything else.

We must not forget that foreign affairs cannot be separated from economics. A good economy will lead to a good standard of living for the country and provide the country with a secure base. The fact that Thailand is the "frontline" country in this war is no reason for Thailand to become so preoccupied with this war or to feel so flattered when certain countries refer to us as leaders that we forget the country's worsening economic problems. Because at the same time, these countries are taking this opportunity to build up their economies and strengthen their own security.

The question is: Is this the time for Thailand to jump onto the world political stage when domestic problems are growing worse and waiting to be solved? We feel that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should show more interest in attaching greater importance to using the existing mechanisms to find trade markets and build up the country's economic base. Then if other problems arise, we will be able to solve them more easily. This must go hand-in-hand with an independent foreign policy that is based on our national interests.

[1985]

THAI SAT 14/4/85

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON DK GENOCIDE, SRV'S OCCUPATION OF CAMBODIA

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 9 Apr 85 p 2

[Window on the World column by Sunthon Wathi: "Cambodia Today"]

[Text] In Cambodia today, the fighting continues as usual, particularly along the border. Last Sunday, the Vietnamese overran the Khmer Rouge's important base at Nong Chan.

What are things like in the interior of Cambodia? Recently, several teams of foreign reporters visited Heng Samrin's Cambodia. The A.P., NEWSWEEK and other correspondents have all filed similar reports about the situation in those areas of Cambodia under the control of Heng Samrin, who is backed by Hanoi. This is a land of war and poverty. During the 4 years that Cambodia was controlled by the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia was a "killing field." People with a smattering of education were labeled intellectuals and marked for execution. At least 70,000 of the 80,000 Cambodian monks and novices were killed. There were approximately 20,000 teachers before the Khmer Rouge came to power; 15,000 of these were killed. At least 80 percent of the doctors and medical students were killed based on Pol Pot's dream of destroying the old society and building a new society.

It is estimated that during the 4 years that the Khmer Rouge were in power, that is, from 1975 to 1979, 3 million Cambodians were killed or died from disease or starvation or simply disappeared. The economic system was destroyed and production, agriculture and industry were smashed.

Thus, today, Cambodia is still a land of poverty and hunger. But now goods are entering the country. Cambodia has been at war for 10 years. But the fighting in the past was different from today's fighting. In the past, Cambodians killed Cambodians. For example, Sihanouk fought Lon Nol and the Khmer Rouge fought the Khmer Serei. But today, the Cambodians are fighting the Vietnamese, who claim that they entered Cambodia in order to help but who have actually occupied the country.

[1985]

END: 4207/193

THAILAND

RTN INTELLIGENCE CHIEF PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 8 Apr 85 p 5

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "The Former Commander of the Anti-Submarine Flotilla Is the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Navy"]

[Text] The naval officer whom we will introduce today is Vice Admiral Praphat Krutsanachan, the assistant naval chief of staff for intelligence. He is the senior officer in his class. Fellow classmates include Rear Admiral Kasem Mekloi, the deputy commandant of the Marine Corps, Rear Admiral Winit Tapanan, the director of the Naval Operations Department, Rear Admiral Sunthon Krathet, the commander of the Antisubmarine Flotilla, Rear Admiral Chet Thammarakkhit, the chief of the Naval Communications Department, and Rear Admiral Prasan Chuchinda, the commander of the River Flotilla, Royal Thai Navy.

Vice Admiral Praphat Krutsanachan, the assistant naval chief of staff for intelligence, was born on 11 January 1930 in Chana Songkhram Subdistrict, Banglamphu. His parents are Lt Chan and Mrs Arasa Krutsanachan. In 1951, he entered the Naval Academy as a member of the Nawin Party. Later on, he held positions in both the command and staff streams. He served as the captain of the Luang Tongplieu, a lead ship, the Luang Prasae and the Luang Thachin. During that period, he attended the Naval Staff Officers College. He attended the Armed Forces Staff College in 1967 and then the naval College. He also took the antisubmarine course in the United States.

Besides holding command positions in the navy, he also served as the deputy naval attache in Manila. On his return he was made aide to Admiral Thawin Rainanon, the RTN CINC at that time. Following that, he was made the chief of staff of the antisubmarine flotilla. In 1976, he became the secretary of the deputy minister of defense, Admiral Thawin Rainanon. The next year, he was promoted to rear admiral and made aide to the deputy minister of defense. In 1980, he was made the commander of the antisubmarine flotilla. In 1984, he was promoted to vice admiral and made the assistant chief of staff for intelligence.

At present, he is serving as a senator. He is attending the National Defense College, Class 27. As for special duties, he once served on the Administrative Reform Council.

After writing all of the above, I have forgotten to mention whether he has a family. If people are interested, they can go and ask him themselves. But if you ask what kind of person he is since he has a mustache, he is not a "fierce" person. He is just a serious person. He constantly monitors the work that he has assigned to people. He is sincere and frank. Whoever has a problem can talk to him frankly. But if someone does something improper, he will not cover up for that person.

He has a very bright future in the navy since he is now a senior vice admiral behind Vice Admiral Winit Siphochanat and Vice Admiral Amnuai Iemsuro. He is due to retire in 1991.

11943

CSO: 4207/195

THAILAND

ATHIT SON ON FAMILY LINKS, FATHER'S VIEWS

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 8-15 Apr 85 pp 38-40

[Interview with Cpt Thitiwat Kamlangek by a SIAM MEDIA reporter on 20 March 1985 in Los Angeles, California]

[Excerpts] Cpt Thitiwat Kamlangek, the son of Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, is presently carrying on administrative duties at the Office of the Army Attache in Washington, D.C. He is taking the airborne course in preparation for entering the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. He is also studying for a master's degree in diplomatic affairs. ATHIT-WIWAT recently printed an article about the Ministry of Defense promoting him to the rank of "acting captain" effective in November 1984 so that he would have the qualifications needed to attend the U.S. Command and General Staff College. There has been much comment on the "suitability" of this. Cpt Thitiwat granted an interview to reporters from SIAM MEDIA, a Thai newspaper in the United States, on 20 March in Los Angeles. This interview was published in the 26 March edition of [that newspaper]. ATHIT-WIWAT feels that the interview was quite interesting and so it is being reprinted here.

[Question] Would you tell us a little about your background?

[Answer] I completed lower secondary school at the Bangkok Christian School. I was a member of Class 17 at the Army Preparatory School. I graduated from the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy as a member of Class 28. I was then assigned to the 1st Battalion of the 6th Infantry Regiment in Ubon Ratchathani Province. I served in the field for 2 years in Phibun Mangsahan, Buntharik, Nam Yun and Khong Chian districts. I was then sent to Washington D.C. to take the airborne course. At the same time, I worked in the administrative section at the military attache's office in Washington D.C. I have now completed the battalion commander's course. I want to study for a master's degree in diplomatic affairs since that would give me a broader view of the world situation.

At our military academy, we do not have a chance to study diplomatic affairs since attention is focused on engineering and science.

[Question] Are the courses at the army preparatory school and the military academy too narrow in focus?

[Answer] No. We study many things. But here, I want to study American life and see what they think of Thailand. That is why I want to study diplomatic affairs since there is a relationship.

[Question] Can the patterns of American society be used in our country?

[Answer] American society is a patterned system. I think that everything that is done in the United States is done in a systematic way. If we develop our people in this way, we will have a good system.

[Question] How much longer will you attend school in the United States?

[Answer] About 2 more years. I may return again; I am not sure.

[Question] From what you have observed in the United States, can you compare freedom of expression as it exists in the United States and Thailand?

[Answer] In my view, the people [here] are free to say and do what they want as long as they do not violate the rights of others. This is the way to build society.

[Question] Is the same thing true in Thailand?

[Answer] Thais are clever. They are not stupid. But when you are in the United States, you can see that Thais tend not to express their ideas. I do not know whether this is because of social conditions or what. Thus, when people express a view, they sometimes parrot their superiors. In theory, this is wrong. Theoretically, everyone should have the same rights and freedoms. If people look at a set of glasses, one person may think that they are all the same while someone else may think that they are different. It all depends on how people view things, and people do view things differently. One problem is that soldiers may view things one way and want to solve the problems in a certain way. But doctors, politicians, teachers and laborers have their own needs and so may view things differently from us. We have to listen to them. We must not be disrespectful or refuse to listen to others.

[Question] As the son of the supreme commander and RTA CINC, how do you feel? Do you receive criticism or praise?

[Answer] I will give you a simple answer. I am no better than anyone else. When I was born, my father was just a captain. Our family had

to move frequently. My father raised us differently. He did not spoil us. I rode the bus from when I was in Grade 3 until I graduated from the military academy. I grew up in the military. We lived in ordinary houses. When I was a teenager, my father was stationed in Korat. He served in the field for more than 10 years. There were times when my mother was so sick that she had to have an operation, but my father was away in the field. That was the situation in my family. I was taught to understand the meaning of work and to distinguish between one's work and one's personal life. Rank and title come to an end. But our intention to do good... We cannot choose to be born, but we can choose to do good. This is something that my father always stressed. My mother died and so only my father is left. This has great meaning for my life. He is a good father. He has never forced me into anything. He has never "applied so much fertilizer that the tree died." He has never acted that way. When I graduated from the military academy, I was stationed in Ubon Ratchathani Province near the Cambodian border. If I had made a request, it would probably have been granted. But my father has never allowed me to request anything.

I will tell you how I feel. As I said, we cannot choose to be born. As the son of a senior officer, our actions are the point of interest. If we are bad, it means that our father is bad, too. If we do good, we may be able to "break even." But if we want people to admire us, we have to do two or even three times more than others. If we just do as much as other people, people will grade us as being "so-so." When I do good, people say "hey, his father is a 'big-shot.'" We cannot think that we are important. We must do our duty. I have never "displayed" myself. I have never made requests or tried to gain attention. Sometimes people criticize me. I listen. When people criticize me, I just listen and do not show any reaction. I like to listen. Sometimes we do things without thinking. We should have a mirror to help see ourselves. The criticisms and attacks are like a mirror. What they say is up to them. We can't force them. But what we must do is follow the path that we think is right. We must not veer under pressure. We must have confidence and be proud.

[Question] Do you think that you will stay in the army?

[Answer] I would not be happy in any other profession. I graduated from the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. I am a soldier by blood and temperament. I prefer a calm and simple life; I have no desire for fame.

[Question] Does your father send money to help you?

[Answer] No. My father would never help his children like that. He wants us to help ourselves.

[Question] At times when your father is under great pressure, does he ever telephone you? What do you tell him to cheer him up?

[Answer] Taking a neutral position, I can say that my father is very loyal to the royal family. He has great respect for the prime minister. When the prime minister was his commanding general, my father told me that "you have to view the prime minister as an example. You have to be honest like him. You have to follow his example in everything." I do not think that he has changed. If you study things, you will see that my father is a soldier "inside and out." As he has grown in rank, he has had to give more comfort to others. You can't be a "tall tree" if you waver. You can only be a blade of grass that bends in the wind. Thus, in taking action as a strong tree, we have to provide "shade" for others. This is the symbol that shows our position.

[Question] Would you prefer to be in the command stream or some other stream?

[Answer] There are many ways to work for the country. It isn't necessary to be a soldier. You can serve the country working as a reporter or teacher. In the military, you can be a commander, a staff officer who formulates plans, an instructor or an aide. All of these are important. If a person carries out his duties well, those duties will have significance. The same is true for a janitor. What is the use of being an administrator if we are dishonest and irresponsible?

[Question] Would you like your father to take a rest?

[Answer] Yes, I would. My father is tired. He is busy every day. I still have this picture in my mind of when we saw him off at the train station. That was when he was stationed in Loel.

11943

CSO: 4207/193

THAILAND

POSSIBLE AIRLINE, TV PLANT AGREEMENT WITH PRC

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 15 Apr 85 pp 1, 18

[Article: "Thailand Is Lucky"]

[Excerpt] On 14 April, Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, the deputy leader of the Thai Nation Party, told THAI RAT that he has sent a team of airline experts to survey the airline market in China. He received a proposal from the Chinese government on investing in airline activities in China. China has confidence in the skills of Thais in airline operations. China has confidence in the skills of Thais in only two fields, airline and hotel operations.

Maj Gen Chatchai said that he is presently engaged in airline activities with China. That is, he is the representative of the CAAC (China's national airline) in Thailand. Bangkok-Beijing Airways has now gone into operation using Chinese Boeing 707s in the name of the CAAC. We operate in the name of the Erawan Air company, which is the representative in Thailand. The Thai government will not allow the private sector to establish an airline company and so things have to be done like this. At present, there is one flight a week, that is, there are flights to Beijing on Fridays, with return flights to Bangkok on Saturdays. The flights are always full, and there are always 15-20 people who have to be turned away. China has now given permission to make two flights a week. This will begin next month.

Maj Gen Chatchai said proudly that China has so much confidence in our skills in this field that it has asked us to carry on airline operations in China. And it will let us choose the routes. They asked about this a long time ago but Maj Gen Chatchai did not have time to do anything about this. Later on, they raised the matter again and so he has now sent a team to see which routes would be the best. There should not be any problems since China is a huge country and has many potential passengers. In China, some people have to wait 3-4 days for a flight. Thus, there are no problems as far as passengers are concerned. But the most suitable routes must be selected since we will also be involved in tourist activities. Today, tours are organized. He has been involved in this for 4-5 years and the tours are always

full. Each tour group is composed of 40-50 people and so two groups fill the aircraft.

The reporter asked how much money would be invested and what aircraft would be used. Maj Gen Chatchai replied that market studies are now being made. He doesn't know how much will be invested. But we will own 49 percent of the shares while China will hold 51 percent. We will probably use airbuses since they have a large capacity. As for business operations, we do things economically. We do a good job. This is the same as investing. We invest in a joint venture and carry on operations. Besides this, China is urging us to invest in hotel operations. Maj Gen Chatchai said that during the period 27 June-2 July, he will go to Beijing to celebrate the 10 anniversary of the establishment of friendly relations between Thailand and China.

Mr Arachun Tanaphong, the Thai ambassador to China, told reporters that many Thais have invested in trade activities in the People's Republic of China. Prior to Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan being granted a concession to establish an airline in China, the Charoenphokphan Corporation went and opened a feed production plant and a Honda motorcycle assembly plant. The Siam Konkarn company established a Yamaha motorcycle assembly plant. Mrs Sunirat Telan built a golf course. Besides this, Thais have opened duty-free shops in several large cities that China has designated as foreign trade centers.

Mr Arachun said that at present, China cannot produce enough color television sets to meet domestic demand. Also, economic reform is now underway in China's rural areas. The people's standard of living is rising, and they are buying more and more goods. Thus, the demand for color television sets will continue to increase. China is interested and has asked Thais to invest in building a color television production factory. China wants to build a large factory if there is sufficient capital. The Thai side is interested and may send officials to study the feasibility of this. Thailand's color television producers are now so skilled in producing and assembling color television sets and parts that they can export these goods. This is a good opportunity for Thai producers of color television sets to invest in a joint venture with China.

11943

CSO: 4207/195

THAILAND

GOVERNMENT CAUTIONED ON RICE SALES TO USSR

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 13 Apr 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Are We Going to Give a Sword to the Enemy?"]

[Excerpt] The shifts in foreign markets, which have caused the prices of our products to drop, result from the fact that there are many competitors. And because of the unusual weather, products from various countries have flooded the markets and exceeded demand.

Even though we have exported large quantities of rice, rice is in the same position as other products. That is, prices are low. We have tried to find more markets. For example, a few days ago, a contract was signed to sell 50,000 tons of rice to the Soviet Union, which is a new market to which we can sell rice.

Reports have stated that the Soviet Union has increased rice purchases from Thailand and that this has resulted from the negotiations conducted by a rice exporter. The sale and delivery are to take place in the near future. The reports also said that the rice sold to the Soviet Union will be used to help Vietnam. As is well known, this country has invaded Cambodia, and this has affected the security and safety of our people and threatened our sovereignty.

Actually, even though rice is a food, it must also be considered to be a war material that is of great importance to the military. Should we be selling rice like this? And news reports have said that the rice was sold at prices even lower than those obtained on world markets.

If we sell important goods to countries that have bad intentions toward our country and that are also very close to us, it will be like giving a sword to the enemy instead of gaining trade benefits. We ask the government to do something about this before it is too late.

11943

CAS: 4207/195

THAILAND

NON-COOPERATION HINDERS SHARE FUND PROSECUTIONS

Bangkok NABO NA in Thai 6 Apr 85 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Share Fund Customers Refuse to File Complaints"]

[Text] The committee investigating the share funds sent a letter to the director-general of the Police Department to inform him that legal action can be taken against the Charter Share Fund Company. There is sufficient evidence, both documents and witnesses, to show that the company violated the Share Act. Mr Phanat Simasathien has denied the rumors that the property of certain people has been sequestered. The police have still not managed to find Chamoy and do not know whether she has fled abroad. Unfortunately, no one has dared testify even though there is much documentary evidence. Because of this, [police] do not know what action to take.

In his capacity as the chairman of the policy committee based on the Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public, Mr Phanat Simasathien, the under secretary of finance, called a regular committee meeting on 5 April. This committee meets twice a month. At the end of the meeting, Mr Phanat announced that the Special Affairs Subcommittee had brought up a matter at the meeting. That is, another company suspected of having violated the Share Act is the Soemkit Syndication Company, which is managed by Mr Soemchit Charoenthon. This company is part of the Charter Interaction Company. There are sufficient witnesses and documents to take legal action against this company. From the investigation, it has been learned that the Soemkit Syndication Company paid its customers interest of 8 percent a month, which is higher than the legal rate. It carried on such activities between October 1984 and February 1985, which is when the Share Act was in effect. Mr Phanat said that he had sent a letter to the director-general of the Police Department informing him of this in order to have the police investigate the matter and take further action.

Mr Phanat said that articles appearing in certain newspapers have stated that officials have sequestered the property of certain people and that because of this, these people cannot pay the interest owed their customers. These stories are not true. The committee has not issued such an order. The Share Act was promulgated in order to keep

people from being fooled into thinking that certain activities yield a high rate of return, without being aware of the great risks involved. It is now apparent that those who invested money last year face the greatest risks. He repeated that the Share Act was promulgated in order to protect people.

Police Lt Gen Chamrat Chantakachanon, the assistant director-general of the Police Department, dismissed the case involving Mrs Chanoy Thipsa, the operator of a large share fund. There have been rumors that she has fled abroad. Police Lt Gen Chamrat said that he does not know whether Mrs Chanoy is still in the country or not. However, the Suppression Division is following the matter closely. He also said that to date, Mrs Chanoy has not done anything in violation of the Share Act. Only after an investigation has shown that she is guilty of some violation can action be taken against her, such as issuing a warrant for her arrest. The investigation has turned up documents indicating that she is guilty of a violation. However, there is a lack of witnesses. So far, only six or seven people have provided testimony in this share case. This is not enough to file charges or take further action.

Police Lt Gen Chamrat also said that the Suppression Division is still investigating Mr Ekkayut. More and more government officials and state enterprise officials are giving evidence. Those who want to make a statement to the police should do so as soon as possible. They will not be viewed as having violated the Share Act. Besides this, those who have given evidence have the right to ask officials or prosecutors to demand that the defendants or share fund operators repay the principal or profits without having to waste time filing a complaint themselves.

In his capacity as a member of the committee, Mr Yuthisan Khamwanit, the deputy governor of the Bank of Thailand, said that the mass media should present the facts and not distort things since this harms people and is bad for the case. For example, the press said that he was a member of the Special Affairs Committee even though he is not a member. When the committee makes a statement, the press should report it accurately.

Police Maj Gen Buncha Wangkarn, a member of the Suppression Division, talked with reporters about the rumors that Mrs Chanoy has fled the country. He said that he has not received any reports on this. However, Mrs Chanoy had the right to go anywhere she wants after no warrant for her arrest has been issued. The case will be considered to be finished.

However, Police Maj Gen Buncha admitted later at present, Mrs Chanoy is not at her home. But it is thought that she is still in the country and that she has not gone abroad as rumored.

As for Mr Ekkayut Anchantat, the operator of the Charter Share Fund who has fled, the commander of the Suppression Division appealed to him to turn himself in in order to clear his name. Living abroad could be dangerous. Share customers who lost large amounts of money might try to find him and harm him. Thus, for his own safety, he should surrender.

[194]

CSO: 4207/192

THAILAND

EDITORIAL BLASTS SINGAPORE ON TIN MARKET

Bangkok NAEQ NA in Thai 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "ASEAN Spirit"]

[Text] On 8 April, the Metals Labor Federation of Thailand, the Mining Industries Federation of Thailand, labor federations in the tin industry nationwide and the labor federations concerned submitted a letter to Mr Lwee Kuan Yew, the prime minister of Singapore, protesting Singapore's actions that have caused turmoil in the tin industry and raised tin prices on world markets to levels sharply.

The letter of protest stated that an important reason for the problems being encountered by the tin industry, which have had a great effect on Thailand, is that the government of Singapore is supporting illegal activities. Singapore purchases tin that has been smuggled out of Thailand and other countries that are members of the International Tin Association. This has made it impossible for the association to keep the amount of tin reaching the market in line with world market demand.

The labor federations mentioned above appeal to Singapore's prime minister to withdraw from the International Tin Association, reduce the ore fees and suppress the purchasing of smuggled ore. Even though this appeal by these labor federations is like asking the cat not to eat the fish, of which there does not seem to be much hope, this provides another opportunity to see how the government of Singapore is in the spirit of ASEAN.

Singapore does not have any tin at all, but it has built a large tin smelting plant. It has consistently purchased tin smuggled out of Thailand and other countries. These activities, which have caused great problems for the tin industries of neighboring countries that are fellow members of ASEAN, have been going on for a long time. Even though this has been condemned time and again, the government of Singapore has never done anything to solve the problem. It has only tried to gain the advantage and make profits for itself. It has not considered the problems that this has caused other ASEAN countries.

ASEAN was formed in order to foster cooperation and friendly relations in this region. But the government of Singapore has opposed the spirit of ASEAN differently.

11941

CSO: 4207/197

THAILAND

TIN SMUGGLING: STILL RAMPANT IN SOUTH

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 26 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "More Than 20 Billion a Year; Closing the Phangnga Source Recommended"]

[Excerpt] A report from the Tin Mining Group in the south stated that the Tin Mining Group is exerting pressure to have the Ministry of Industry stop illegal ore-dredging boats from operating in the concession areas of the Phangnga Provincial Administrative Organization and the State Sea Mining Organization. Tin is being smuggled out and sold abroad, and because of this, the world tin structure has been in a crisis the past 2-3 years.

This zone includes our territorial waters in Phangnga Province from Khok Khloi to Tha Nun, which forms the boundry between Phangnga and Phuket provinces. Several thousand ore-dredging boats began operating in this area and so the government finally had to allow them to carry on mining operations freely since it could not control this. This area became the largest tin-producing area in Thailand. More than 80 percent of the tin smuggled out of Thailand comes from this area.

One news source said that from there, it takes only 12 hours to reach Singapore by boat. It takes only 1 hour to reach international waters, where our laws do not apply. Thus, at a time when tin quotas are in effect, large quantities of tin are smuggled out of this area and shipped to Singapore.

"The World Tin Association believes that the largest amount of smuggled ore reaching non-association markets comes from Thailand, with 60 percent of the smuggled ore coming from Thailand. Because of this, there is a surplus of tin on the market. This is destroying the market structure of the Tin Association. Tight control on ore quotas have now been implemented for member countries. Thailand has been roundly criticized for this, and our quotas have been greatly reduced," said the news source.

Another news source in the Mining Association said that if the Thai government wants to solve the problems in the tin industry based on the law, it must resolutely suppress tin smuggling. This would help improve the situation on world tin markets and enable the various systems of the Tin Association to regain their efficiency. Looking at the measures and tools now available to the government, the only way that the government can suppress this is to prohibit illegal ore-dredging boats from operating in the concession areas of the State Sea Mining Organization and the Phangnga Provincial Administrative Organization.

The same news source also said that because large quantities of tin are produced in this area, the government has had to use the quota of 100,000 hap [1 hap equals 60 kg] a year assigned by the Tin Association to cover the ore shipped out by these illegal ore-dredging boats. The result has been that the land and sea mines that carry on operations legally have had their quotas cut. For the past 3 years, they have operated at a loss. "This is unfair. The government is helping those who are violating the law. At the same time, those who operate legally are closely controlled, and they have to pay large sums in taxes and fees," said the news source.

He said that if the government intends to use this measure, it should take action now before the start of the ore dredging season in October so that those who operate the illegal ore-dredging boats have time to find other work. If the government prohibits illegal ore dredging in this area, ore smuggling will virtually disappear, and the tin industry of the country and of the world will quickly recover.

A news report stated that it is now estimated that more than 1.6 million kg of ore worth approximately 25 billion baht is smuggled out of the country each year. Most of this money is deposited in secret foreign accounts. Approximately 45 percent of the money is remitted to the country in the form of "pha: kuan." Certain financial institutions and high-level merchants are behind this. Besides this, certain leading politicians are supporting this, too. As was in the news recently, Mr. Anan Asanupon, the deputy under secretary of interior has had to resign his position as director of the Center to Control Illegal Mining Operations and the Illegal Shipment of Ore Abroad.

11941

DATE: 4/23/84

THAILAND

BRIEFS

DOUBTS ABOUT CAMBODIA POLICY, F16 BUY--Yesterday, a report from the Social Democrat Party informed NAEO NA that this Tuesday, on behalf of the party, Mr. Kalao Norapat, an MP from Khon Kaen and the deputy leader of the party, will submit a letter to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, calling on the government to review the purchase of 12 F-16 aircraft at a cost of 10 billion baht and asking it to establish a committee to examine the purchase of these aircraft, which are built by the General Dynamics Corporation. This corporation once paid bribes to South Korean and Egyptian officials to facilitate the sale of F-16 aircraft. However, the party is not charging that corruption is involved in the purchase of these aircraft. It is just that it would be better to investigate matters now rather than to have to solve problems later since the General Dynamics Corporation cannot be trusted. Mr. Khiao also said that besides submitting this motion to the prime minister, he will submit a letter to Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, on the same day asking him to call a meeting of the subcommittee to discuss whether purchasing these F-16 aircraft is really necessary and whether this is the right thing to do. He also wants the subcommittee to discuss the government's policy on solving the Cambodian problem. It should also consider whether we should use a "politics leads the military" or the "military leads politics" policy since this, too, is linked to the purchase of F-16 aircraft. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 8 Apr 85 p 12] 11943

CRM: 4287/192

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VAN TIEN DUNG ARTICLE DESCRIBES SAIGON FIGHTING

BK010721 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 1 May 85

[From the review of 30 April DAC SAN NHAN DAN (NHAN DAN Special Supplement)]

[Text] The 30 April special supplement carries an article by Senior General Van Tien Dung on the methods employed for the liberation of Saigon. The fighting methods consisted of using a suitable force from each direction to encircle, cut up, and pin down enemy forces, thus preventing them from fleeing in retreat to Saigon; destroying and causing the on-the-spot disintegration of the enemy's regular infantry divisions that were guarding the outer defense perimeter; and at the same time, mobilizing the bulk of our forces to make quick and deep thrusts into key suburban areas to open the way for the well-organized motorized assault army corps to advance rapidly along major roads and launch direct attacks on five selected targets inside the city, namely the general staff headquarters of the puppet army, the independence palace, the special capital zone command, the police general headquarters, and Ton Son Nhut Airport.

Acting in coordination with these assault army corps and creating conditions for them to advance rapidly and reach their targets correctly, sapper forces, commando units, armed security and self-defense units of the city, and mass political forces of Saigon-Gia Dinh would seize advance control of major bridges across rivers and springboards along the roads to be used by the advancing main force troops, give road directions to the various units, eliminate traitorous elements, and motivate the masses to rise up.

With these fighting methods, we developed an overwhelming political and military strength on the Saigon battlefield and succeeded in rapidly and victoriously liberating the city, avoiding its devastation, and ensuring the safety of its almost 4 million inhabitants.

CSO: 4209/376

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER MARKS DIEN BIEN PHU ANNIVERSARY

BK081056 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 6 May 85

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 May Editorial: "The Dien Bien Phu Spirit--The Determined-To-Fight-And-Win Spirit"]

[Text] Despite the fact that more than 30 years have elapsed, the words Dien Bien Phu still echo like the sound of a bugle of victory in the hearts of our people as well as in the hearts of oppressed peoples throughout the world. Dien Bien Phu was the peak of the 1953-54 winter-spring offensive which took place throughout the country, and the decisive strategic battle that brilliantly concluded 9 years of resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. interventionists--a protracted and difficult but extremely heroic struggle of our entire party, people, and armed forces.

Faced with the savage offensive of our armed forces and people, 16,000 crack troops of the professional, aggressive French Army were surrounded, destroyed, and finally forced to surrender. Thanks to the Dien Bien Phu victory, the victory of the 1953-54 winter-spring campaign, one-half of our country was liberated, thus creating a new situation for our armed forces and people to continue advancing our revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the South and unification of the country.

Developing to a high degree the determined-to-fight-and-win spirit of Dien Bien Phu, our armed forces and people fought the U.S. aggressors continuously for 20 years, defeating them absolutely with the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising, thus writing a new, grand epic of the nation and the world. Over the past 10 years, we have defeated the new aggressors--the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists--in the two wars at our southwestern and northern border, thereby firmly defending our revolutionary gains and country. We have also recorded many new achievements in the building of socialism.

Recalling the Dien Bien Phu victory at a time when our country is jubilantly celebrating the 10th anniversary of total victory over the U.S. imperialists, we take great pride in the skillful leadership of our party and great Uncle Ho, under which our people have struggled and scored one achievement after another. We also take great pride in the strength of our heroic nation and of our armed forces and people, who have shared the will to create a battle position in which the people throughout the country are combatants and constitute a great, combined strength to ensure inevitable victory.

The struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland is now proceeding in a decisive manner and on a long-term basis. This is due to the complexity of the first stage of the period of transition to socialism and to the inherent and tenacious reactionary nature of the enemy, who still has not given up its long-term strategic scheme--expansion toward Indochina and Southeast Asia. The enemy does not want to see a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Vietnam in Southeast Asia. Because of this, under any circumstances and in any form of struggle, we must always heighten vigilance and must entertain no doubts or illusions concerning the enemy. We must also be resolved to overcome all ordeals and difficulties in order to score new achievements.

The Dien Bien Phu spirit is the determined-to-fight-and-win spirit. It is also the spirit of unity among the entire people and single-mindedness between the army and the people, as well as between the rear area and the frontline, in a joint effort to destroy the enemy. The Dien Bien Phu spirit is now the moral moving force in our struggle for national construction and defense. Let our entire people and armed forces constantly enhance their fighting will and sharpen their vigilance in order to resolutely smash all acts of provocations and land-grabbing operations in the border areas, and frustrate the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, while striving to fulfill our international obligations toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

We should exert efforts to strengthen our all-people national defense and make our armed forces firm and strong in every aspect so that we can stand ready to defeat all types of aggressors, even in a large-scale war they might wage recklessly. On the national construction front, we must enhance resolutely the sense of collective mastery to devote all our zeal, all our ability, and all our creativity to engaging in productive labor with high output and quality and accelerating economic, cultural, and social development. We must also strive to further stabilize and improve the livelihood of the people and build more material and technical bases of socialism in order to gradually make our country powerful and prosperous and bring about an abundant and happy life.

Our VPA, together with the entire people, recorded great victories in the two years of resistance--the victory over the French at Dien Bieh Phu and the victory over the Americans in the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising. Now, it is determined to fulfill its duty as the leading and effective spearhead in fighting to defend the fatherland and in production to build the country, thus contributing most worthily to the revolutionary cause of our people in the new stage.

CSO: 8209/383

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DEFENSE LINE, ROADS BUILT--The Chinese aggressors have recently intensified their activities of provocation and sabotage against the border area of Lang Son Province. To maintain combat readiness and smash all the enemy's sabotage activities, the militia and self-defense units in districts have quickly deployed their forces and stood by for combat. The provincial authorities have mobilized thousands of militia and self-defense force members and have spent 42,500 man-days helping units and villages along the border open roads, dig trenches, and consolidate and build the defense line. The mobilized units such as Dinh Lap, Binh Xa, Bac Son, Trang Dinh, and Van Lang have raced against time day and night to overcome difficulties in food, lodging, weather, and so on to overfulfill their assigned duties. The quality of completed projects is good in terms of strength and durability, ensuring mobility in fighting the enemy under all circumstances. During the construction of the defense line, the militia and self-defense forces have coordinated their training in fighting the enemy in accordance with their combat projects. All units were up to personnel strength and observed combat rules well. [Text] [BK040939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 3 May 85]

LANG SON EMULATION DRIVE--To commemorate the major anniversaries in 1985, the party and people's committees of Lang Son Province are launching an emulation drive to strengthen the border defense line, consolidate the cooperativization movement, and meet the 1985 socioeconomic targets. The province is striving to produce 145,000 metric tons of grain and more than 2,000 metric tons of tobacco, while accelerating work on planting 5,000 hectares of industrial crops. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 May 85 BK]

VINH PHU SECURITY FORCES--Vinh Phu Province is striving to consolidate village and subward security forces to strengthen grass-roots administration. The province has 372 village security units, most of which have taken measures to effectively maintain security, eliminate negative phenomena, and protect the people and state property. They are striving to build pure, firm, and strong public security forces for the province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 2 May 85 BK]

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

WORLD PRESS MARKS VIETNAM LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OWO20315 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 2 May--The 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam was widely marked on 30 April by the world press.

The Soviet daily PRAVDA attributed the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country to the heroic struggle of the people "who were determined to accept every sacrifice under the leadership of the communist party." "This historic victory," the daily said, "has opened up the road for building an independent, unified and socialist Vietnam."

The Soviet daily SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA noted that the comprehensive Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is a very important factor in the socialist construction in Vietnam. The Tri An hydro-electric power plant which is under construction northwest of Ho Chi Minh City with Soviet assistance will supply electricity to Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta provinces. An oil rig has been already installed with Soviet assistance in the southern continental shelf of Vietnam. Many industries in the south have also received Soviet equipment and technical assistance, the paper added.

The Lao daily PASASON (people) editorially said that the victory of the Vietnamese people on 30 April 1975 ushered in a new era for Vietnam, the era of independence, unification, peace and socialist construction throughout the country in consistence with President Ho Chi Minh's wish. That victory was closely associated with and helped promote the victory of the Lao and Kampuchean revolution, it noted, adding that it was also a victory of the militant alliance, special solidarity and friendship of the three Indochinese peoples fighting in the same trench against the common enemies for the independence of each country and advancing together along the path of socialist construction.

The Albanian daily THE PEOPLE'S VOICE paid glowing tribute to the resounding success of the Vietnamese people's 20 years of struggle against the biggest military and most bellicose power of our times.

The Syrian daily AL-BATH ran illustrated reports and articles on the 30 April 1975 victory of Vietnam and on the Vietnamese people's achievements over the past 10 years. The paper reiterated the Syrian people's continued solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese people as they did in the past when Vietnam was resisting U.S. aggression.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LAO LEADERS GREET ANNIVERSARY OF SRV VICTORY

IND21606 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 2 May--Lao party and state leaders have extended their warm greetings to Vietnamese leaders on the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of Southern Vietnam.

The message signed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Suphanouvong, president of the state and of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, was addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly.

The message says:

"The 30 April victory in 1975 was an event of great historic and international significance. It marked the defeat of the aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists, accelerated the process of irreversible disintegration of neo-colonialism on a world scale, and ushered in a new era, that of independence, freedom and socialism for the whole country. That great victory has created the chance in 1 thousand years for the Lao revolution and strongly encouraged all nations in the world who are struggling against imperialism, and colonialism old and new, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"Over the past 10 years, developing the tradition of persistent and undaunted revolutionary struggle, under the firm and correct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, with the close militant alliance with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, the effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and the strong support of the progressive forces in the world, the Vietnamese people have step-by-step defeated the multi-faceted war of sabotage and the threat of invasion of the Beijing big-nation hegemonists and expansionists, firmly defended their socialist homeland and obtained great successes in socialist construction.

"All these great successes have consolidated the all-round strength of Vietnam and also of the three Indochinese nations, and is a guarantee for peace and stability in this region, against the Beijing reactionaries' scheme of expansion in Southeast Asia, and as such they are active contributions to the reinforcement of the socialist community and of the forces of peace and revolution in the world.

"The Lao people value highly and warmly hail the great successes recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people and consider them as their own successes.

"We firmly believe that in the light of the joint statement of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries the great friendship, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Laos and between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea will further strengthen and develop even more fruitfully.

"We wish the fraternal Vietnamese people under the leadership of the communist party, headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, many new and greater successes in building socialism and defending their socialist homeland.

"May the great friendship, special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Vietnam be ever lasting."

CSN: 4200/886

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

POLAND, BULGARIA, GDR GREET SRV ON ANNIVERSARY

QW031638 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 3 May--Vietnam's party and state leaders Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, have received warm greetings from Poland, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic on the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam (30 April).

The message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, said:

"This historic victory has turned a new page in Vietnam's history and created conditions for the implementation of the Vietnamese people's legitimate rights, namely, self-determination, independence and unification. Over the past 10 years, the Vietnamese people have reunified their country, rehabilitated their war-ravaged economy, and recorded considerable achievements in building a socialist society in the socialist republic of Vietnam....

"The Polish people consistently support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

"The PUWP and the PPR Government fully support the policy of the CPV and the SRV Government aimed at developing Vietnam in all fields and establishing a durable peace in Southeast Asia.

"We set great store by the consolidation of the friendship and the continued development of the relations between Poland and Vietnam on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We highly value the results of our bilateral cooperation and its bright prospects in the future...."

The message signed by Todor Zhivkov, secretary-general of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, and Drisha Filipev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said:

"The Bulgarian Communists and people admire the resounding victory of the Vietnamese people's protracted struggle full of sacrifices under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, for freedom and national independence. With

this victorious struggle and with the support of the fraternal socialist countries and all other progressive forces in the world, the Vietnamese people have put an end to the neo-colonialist domination in Vietnam, reunified it and founded the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"We note with joy that although they are frequently menaced and provoked by imperialists, hegemonists and other reactionary forces, the Vietnamese people have been advancing steadily on the path charted at the Fifth Congress of the CPV, successfully building the material and technical bases of socialism, consolidating their national defence potential and actively contributing to the struggle to prevent the danger of a nuclear war and to consolidate peace, stability and good neighbourliness in Southeast Asia...."

The message of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), said:

"Vietnam's victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the anti-people Saigon puppet regime was a historic international event. This event has held a glorious place in the history of struggle of nations for peace, national independence and social progress. The communists and the people of the GDR never forget the fact that the Vietnamese patriots' courageous fight under the leadership of the communist party of Vietnam has made it clear to the U.S. imperialists that where the limit of their strength is...." [Sentence as relieved]

After stressing the necessity to strengthen the solidarity of the peace-loving forces in the world to remove the danger of a nuclear holocaust, the message continued:

"With a heartfelt sympathy and close solidarity, the GDR people are following the fraternal Vietnamese people's persistent efforts in building their socialist future and creating favourable objective conditions for their national construction. The constructive foreign policy of the SRV as well as its efforts for peace and stability in Southeast Asia is an increasingly significant factor of the present world-wide struggle to prevent the danger of a nuclear catastrophe...."

END: 4281/886

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

STATE GREET'S ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAM'S 1975 VICTORY

(00)1150 Hanoi VNA in English 1317 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 2 May--Vietnamese party and state leaders have received warmest congratulations from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of Southern Vietnam (30 April).

The joint message, addressed to Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Nam Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, said:

"This historic victory marked the failure of the aggression against Indochina by U.S. imperialism and was [the] result of a long and self-denying fight of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of the deep changes in favour of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism which have taken place in the world since World War II. [Sentence as received] This victory has eloquently demonstrated the effectiveness of the solidarity among the Indochinese peoples, the support of the countries in the socialist community for Vietnam's struggle, and the solidarity of the whole progressive mankind with Vietnam. The liberation of Southern Vietnam has become a new and glorious page in the history of the Vietnamese people. It ushered in the era of building an independent, unified and socialist Vietnam.

"The Soviet people rejoice over the achievements recorded by the working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in recent years in building the material and technical bases for a new society, in socialist transformation, and in defending the revolutionary gains faced with the violation by imperialism and hegemonism.

"The communists and working people of our country are proud of having stood by the side of fraternal Vietnam all along the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence, freedom and socialism. That is the unchanged Marxist-Leninist line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State. We will coordinate actions closely with Vietnam on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, and the long-term program for development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

"The Soviet Union has consistently supported the constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and good neighbourliness considering it an important contribution to the struggle of nations for preserving and consolidating peace in the world.

"We wish you, the communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, new achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and in the cause of building your socialist fatherland.

"May the Socialist Republic of Vietnam grow stronger and more prosperous!

"Long live the unshakable USSR-Vietnam friendship!"

CSO: 4200/886

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES GREET LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

CNO41842 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 4 May--Vietnamese party and state leaders have received messages of greetings from Hungary, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia and the democratic People's Republic of Korea on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (30 April).

--The message from the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, said:

"The historic victory won 10 years ago has turned a new page in the Vietnamese people's life. This victory has created conditions for the reunification of Vietnam and for the development of socialism in the whole country. The party, the government and the entire people of Hungary in the past were united with the Vietnamese people in their just struggle, and at present are following with keen interest your country's national construction full of sacrifices. We support your efforts in consolidating and developing the revolutionary gains and your consistent policy for peace and stability in the region..."

--The message signed by Jambyn Batmunkh, general-secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and Duraagiyn Saldan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, said:

"The national reunification of Vietnam, the emergence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea constitute not only the great victory in the life of the fraternal Indochinese countries but also a tangible contribution to strengthening peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world over.

"The outstanding victory of Vietnam was at the same time a common victory of the socialist countries and all anti-imperialist and progressive forces, who had consistently aided with the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against the aggression of American imperialism and its accomplices.

"The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice that the industrial Vietnamese people under the tested leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, relying upon

the internationalist assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, are gaining remarkable successes in the building of socialism in their country and in the struggle for safeguarding their revolutionary gains from the encroachments of alien forces."

--The message of Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia; and Lumbomir Strougal, prime minister of the SRC, said:

"The Czechoslovak people sided with the Vietnamese people right from the first days of their struggle for national liberation. The Czechoslovak people highly value the results of the Vietnamese people's labour in national construction, in overcoming the consequences of the imperialists' aggression, in rehabilitating and developing their national economy on the way to build a new society, and in consolidating the international prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

The message wished the Vietnamese people many new successes in building a unified, independent and socialist Vietnam and in the struggle for a lasting peace in Asia and the whole world.

--The message of Kang Song-san, premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, said:

"As the outcome of the Vietnamese people's prolonged anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the liberation of South Vietnam was an important event which has led to the reunification of the country and advanced the whole country on the road to socialism."

"On this occasion, I express my confidence that the cooperative and friendly relations between our two countries will develop finely."

Doc: 400/880

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

JAPANESE, PORTUGUESE CPS GREET SRV NATIONAL DAY

OW060803 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 6 May--"The Vietnamese people's victory in the anti-U.S. resistance war is of world historic significance, which has written down in the progressive mankind's history another glorious page" says a message of greetings from the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee on the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam.

It continues:

"Acting under the motto 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom' the heroic Vietnamese people have shattered the U.S. imperialists' yoke and defeated their war of aggression. That is the victory of the principle of national self-determination, the great socialist cause, and of the international unified front in support of the Vietnamese people against the imperialists.

"In their socialist construction on a reunified country as well as their national defense, the Vietnamese people have over the past 10 years done away with legacies left behind by the foreign invaders' long colonial domination and aggressive war."

In its message of greetings, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal says:

"Only the Vietnamese people's heroic fighting and victory in combination with the international solidarity can terminate the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war and atrocious crimes against the Vietnamese people and their country. The Vietnamese people's victorious struggle has directly or indirectly contributed to not only weakening the imperialists' position, but also encouraging the liberation struggle of nations in all continents."

CSO: 4200/485

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NICARAGUA, LIBYA, ETHIOPIA, ANGOLA, PLO MESSAGES

BK071621 Manual Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the complete victory of the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, Comrade Sergio Ramirez Mercado, acting president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on 30 April sent a congratulatory message to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The message said in part: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the fraternal Vietnamese people's victory over U.S. imperialists aggression, on behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and in my own name, may I extend to you my heartfelt congratulations for this great event and share the joy of the fraternal Vietnamese people on this memorable festive day. At the same time, we would like to express our sincere admiration for the heroic Vietnamese people who have struggled and safeguarded their independence and their right to self-determination, thereby setting an example for us Nicaraguans in our struggle to defend our national sovereignty.

In a message to Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Ethiopian Workers Party Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, said: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the heroic Vietnamese people's great victory over imperialism, I am very happy to extend to you and, through you, to the CPV, the government, and the fraternal people of Vietnam the warmest congratulations of the Ethiopian Workers Party Central Committee and of myself. I am convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the SRV and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to be strengthened in the interests of our two peoples.

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of South Vietnam's complete liberation, Colonel al-Uadidi, the leader of the glorious 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, has sent the following congratulatory message to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation, on behalf of the people of Jamahiriya and in my own name, may I have the honor of extending to your excellency my sincerest congratulations. I wish you good health and happiness and the friendly Vietnamese people progress and prosperity.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's complete liberation, 'Arafat, president of the PLO, has sent the following congratulatory message to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State: On 30 April 10 years ago, the heroic Vietnamese revolutionary forces liberated Saigon, hoisting the Vietnamese people's victorious banner on this city and forcing all the lackey and traitorous forces to flee and surrender in the face of the heroic Vietnamese people's will. The victory of the Vietnamese revolutionary will and the change of the name of Saigon into Ho Chi Minh City are an eternal memorial to the great revolutionary who was a friend of the Palestinian people. The Vietnamese people's victory is also a victory of all nations currently struggling against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen. Together with the Vietnamese people, we rejoice at this great victory and draw from it a lesson that strengthens our people's confidence in final victory. No ruling and cruel forces, no matter how powerful they may be, can subdue a nation that firmly believes in its just cause, holds its destiny in its own hands, and is motivated by a strong will and high determination to fight.

On this occasion, the head of the PLO Political Department, (Name), sent a congratulatory message to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

In a message to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Angolan Minister of External Affairs Alfonso Van-Dunen said: Your great victory over U.S. imperialism was a momentous historic event realized according to esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's teaching and under the CPV leadership. Your great achievements in defending the revolutionary gains are a victory not only for the Vietnamese people but also for all nations currently in struggle. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of this glorious victory, I would like to reaffirm to you our determination to further consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, two parties, and two governments—relations that have been tested in an arduous but certainly victorious struggle and that have been built on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

WORLD PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. EMBARGO OF NICARAGUA

BK081541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Even U.S. allies have protested Reagan's policy of opposition to Nicaragua. At the conference of seven developed industrial countries held in Bonn, FRG, the FRG foreign minister said that all the West European countries reject the use of a trade embargo as a policy measure. The representatives of France and Italy officially voiced criticisms of Reagan's decision. To date, Japan, Spain, France, the FRG, Italy, Britain, and Canada have officially protested the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua.

Commenting on this, the Yugoslav news agency said: The trade embargo against Nicaragua announced in Bonn on 1 May is another manifestation of President Reagan's obstinacy in relations with Nicaragua.

Thus stand the U.S. allies. Meanwhile, the countries in Central America have unhesitatingly branded Reagan as the saboteur of peace, undermining the efforts of the Contadora Group. The Colombian foreign minister asserted: The U.S. decision to impose a trade embargo against Nicaragua has further strained the tense situation in Central America. The Mexican Government pointed out that this is a grave and dangerous act committed by the United States against the countries belonging to the Contadora Group.

Parliamentarian (Malley), leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, declared in the House of Commons that this is a new act by Reagan against Nicaragua. (Malley) also called this a cowboy diplomatic trick of Reagan that seriously threatens not only Nicaragua's economy but also stability and peace in our world.

The Argentine Government considered this decision by the United States to have the effect of setting back the possibility of achieving a peaceful political solution in the region. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Jose Gutierrez, after pointing out that Reagan's embargo will only have a negative impact on the situation in Central America, revealed that the foreign ministers of four countries belonging to the Contadora Group will meet next week to discuss the possible consequences of this embargo on the Latin American countries.

The Colombian foreign minister added: Latin America is confronting more difficulties as a result of the U.S. embargo against Nicaragua.

The foreign ministers of Venezuela and Ecuador requested that big countries--namely the United States--not interfere in the tense situation in Latin America.

After protesting this decision, the secretary general of the Latin American National Assembly denounced Reagan for replacing understanding with hostility. At the same time, he pointed out: In this situation, the unity of all Latin America is necessary.

In pursuing a hostile policy against Nicaragua, the Reagan administration has not only exposed its own reactionary and warlike nature but also courted isolation from the world public.

CSO: 4209/383

24 May 1985

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CPV RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN PARTIES

OW071027 Hanoi VNA in English 0835 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has received more greetings from communist and workers parties abroad on the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam (April 30).

In its message, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party said:

"The French Communist Party is very proud of the fact that the glorious Ho Chi Minh was one of the founders of the party. Together with millions of peace and freedom-loving French men and women, our party has written down the most beautiful pages of the internationalist solidarity in support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against colonialism and its wars of aggression."

The message of the Communist Party of Spain said: "Time will forever remind us of the great significance of the Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. aggressors. This victory is an important contribution to the common cause of peace and has encouraged the nations' struggle for their own right to self-determination."

The message of the Communist Party of Belgium said:

"The complete liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country marked an important stage in the evolution of the world and the conclusion of the de-colonisation process launched by, among others, President Ho Chi Minh in the independence declaration of Vietnam in 1945. For the major part of world public opinion, the valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people within these thirty years has identified itself with the progress and liberation of nations. The Communist Party of Belgium is proud of having made a small contribution to the solidarity with the Vietnamese people."

The message of the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee said:

"Your victory has ushered in a new stage of the history of your country, the stage of socialist construction. We raise our glasses to your admirable achievements on your march to socialism. That victory is one of the strongest stimulants to the struggle for peace and progress in our time."

The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has also received messages of greetings from the Israeli Communist Party and the Communist Party of Reunion.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDIAN ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION

BREAKING Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 5 May 85

[Unidentified radio reporter's interview with Dr Radja Ramanna, head of the delegation of the Indian National Commission for Atomic Energy, during his visit to the SRV--passages in quotation marks are Dr Ramanna's answers recorded in English fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted on development of India's atomic energy sector]
Question 2: Your excellency, please tell us about the prospects for cooperation between Vietnam and India in this field [atomic energy].

"It has been our great pleasure to come to Vietnam and have discussions with our Vietnamese colleagues on various possibilities of cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy between Vietnam and India. We had talks with the minister of higher education. We also had the honor to meet the chairman and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and the minister of foreign affairs, who is also co-president of the Vietnam-India Commission. Furthermore, we also visited many laboratories in Hanoi. My colleagues are going to visit Dalat and the nuclear reactor there. My deepest impressions during this visit to Vietnam have been made by the zeal of Vietnamese research cadres at various laboratories, a number of whom have visited India.

"In short, it can be said that we discussed the possibilities for cooperation and found many fields in which our two countries can work together. We have mapped out a plan for cooperation in the field of mine prospecting and exploitation. We have discussed the possibilities for cooperation in the field of isotopes, including their use in medicine, agriculture, and industry. Of course, we have also discussed nuclear electricity, a field of great interest to both countries.

"Nevertheless, the most important activities for the coming period are the exchange of scientists and the training of cadres in a number of special fields.

"These are the main topics of discussion, and we believe that these initial results are encouraging and useful to the cooperation between Vietnam and India."

Question 3: What are your impressions, your excellency, following your visit to Vietnam?

"This short visit has given me a very good impression. I find that the laboratories are well equipped, and they are being utilized for the purpose for which they have been imported. Furthermore, the Vietnamese scientific cadres are full of enthusiasm, and we are looking forward to mutual cooperation in many fields. I also notice our friends' common concern for cooperation with India, for our plan is one of independence and self-reliance.

"All of this makes me believe that Vietnam's science, especially the atomic energy sector, will have a great impact on the development of the national economy in general."

CSO: 4209/381

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI MEETING MARKS CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY

06070855 Hanoi VNA in English 0901 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6--A meeting was jointly held at the Municipal Theatre here this evening by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association to mark the 40th National Day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (May 9).

Present on the presidium of the meeting were Do Muoi, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Dang Huu, alternate member of the CPV C.C. and president of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association; Pham Khac Quang, member of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Party Central Committee's International Department; and Nguyen Dy Nien, assistant to the foreign minister and others.

Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl was also present on the presidium.

After the opening speech by Do Muoi, Dang Huu delivered a speech warmly welcoming the glorious anniversary of the Czechoslovak people, and said:

"Over the past forty years, the Czechoslovak people, with their creative labour and hard working spirit and under the correct leadership of the glorious communist party of Czechoslovakia, have advanced Czechoslovakia from a poor and war-devastated country to the one with modern agriculture and industry, advanced science and technology and the constant improvement of the people's living conditions."

He also stressed:

"With its recorded achievements and active foreign policy of peace, Czechoslovakia's prestige and international position have unceasingly been raised. Czechoslovakia has made important contributions to strengthening the socialist community and to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese people highly value and are always grateful to the people, government and party of Czechoslovakia for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's past struggle for national liberation as well as the present national construction and defence."

In reply, Ambassador Bohuslav Hanzl said that May 8, 1945 has entered a new era for the Czechoslovak people. He further said that the Czechoslovak party, state and people praise and support the principled policy of peace of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and highly value the concrete proposals full of good will put forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

On the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, he said that the Czechoslovak government and people have always stood by the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people, resolutely supported the Vietnamese people's just struggle and highly valued the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and their efforts aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

END - 4260/801

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF REFUGEES

BK031242 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] At a recent session of the federal court in New York to investigate organized crime among Japanese, Chinese and Vietnamese residents, many Vietnamese witnesses testified that various criminal organizations formed by evacuated members of the former Saigon puppet army and administration are operating in the United States under such names as "Fisherman," "Frogmen," and "Black Eagles." Apart from engaging in extortion and drug trafficking, these gangs have assassinated and assaulted many Vietnamese and other foreign residents in 13 states. Nguyen Cao Ky is the leader of these gangs.

The criminal activities of these terrorist gangs have roused furious indignation among the American public. Many committees, which have been set up in support of victims of these gangs, have demanded that the U.S. Government clarify various cases involving these gangs. The Reverend Jesse Jackson has called for condemnation of the killers, the mayor of San Francisco has offered rewards for the discovery of the principal culprits. Many colleagues of Mr E. Cooperman--a professor who was assassinated recently--have also demanded that the federal court and government conduct investigations aimed at suppressing these criminal gangs.

The criminal acts committed by evacuated members of the former puppet army and administration have seriously affected the Vietnamese communities in various capitalist countries and caused them to lose the sympathy of the local people. The fraudulent activities of many evacuated Vietnamese physicians and pharmacists in the western region of the United States have led to general suspicion of the Vietnamese community.

In Canada, hooligans among Vietnamese refugees have reportedly broken into the house of a Vietnamese family and intimidated its members with knives and guns, initiated the bloody attack at the (Miraben) airfield, destroyed vehicles and houses, and issued threats.

Vietnamese residing in various capitalist countries have long been regarded as amiable, industrious, intelligent, modest, polite and law-abiding immigrants. However, like "a worm that spoils the whole pot of vegetable soup," the crimes committed by the former Saigon puppet military and administrative personnel under the protection of dark powers in the United States and other capitalist

countries have hindered the lives of the Vietnamese communities in these countries. Therefore, Vietnamese residents in various capitalist countries are struggling resolutely against bad elements in their communities.

Vietnamese refugees in Australia are facing discrimination and opposition from a number of the local people.

For ethnic reasons, some Vietnamese in this country have been assaulted, threatened, or insulted by the local people. A few months ago, these incidents were considered acts of poorly educated persons and an insignificant, limited issue in localities with large numbers of Vietnamese residents. Recently, this racial discrimination has, however, become an issue for debate among the people of various strata, mass organizations, and political parties, after it was revealed by Mr (G. Blainey), a professor of history at the University of Melbourne. Why?

In the past, Vietnamese immigrants appeared intelligent, industrious, polite, and law-abiding in the Australian society.

A number of evacuated former Saigon puppet military and administrative personnel and hooligans have been involved in many cases of theft, rape, fighting and murder in Australia. This has caused honest Vietnamese residents in this country to live in anguish and anxiety. Many Vietnamese businessmen have frequently been threatened, blackmailed, or asked to make donations to the so-called "National Restoration" Or "Resistance" organization by influential hooligans.

These ignominious acts, which have deepened racial discrimination among the local people, have been revealed not only by the local police stations but also by the Australian press. Various national security agencies in Australia are incessantly watching the activities of Vietnamese refugees there with great concern.

Vietnamese residents in Australia condemn these bad elements and are determined to separate them from their community in order to protect their lives.

CSO: 4209/376

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

U.S. POLICY IN NICARAGUA CONDEMNED--Hanoi VNA May 4--The new steps taken by the United States to encircle Nicaragua are not merely economic but the prelude to a new military adventure in this central American country, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. Analysing President Ronald Reagan's decision to impose trade sanctions on Nicaragua, the paper says: "While committing armed provocations against and putting military pressure on Nicaragua, Washington has ballyhooed about a 'peace plan.' But the United States has failed to shake the Nicaraguan people's will to fight in defence of their independence and sovereignty. Recently, taking advantage of celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the U.S. total defeat in the Vietnamese War, Washington urged the congress to adopt its proposal to give U.S. dollar 14 million in aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, describing this hostile act as aimed at 'avoiding a second Vietnam.'" The paper affirms: "The Nicaraguan people are not alone. Together with other nations, the Vietnamese people always stand by the side of their Nicaraguan brothers and sisters, giving them wholehearted support in their noble fight to defend their right to life, defend the independence and freedom of Nicaragua." [Text] [OW040715 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 4 May 85]

U.S. TO SELL F-16'S TO THAILAND--The U.S. government has agreed to sell Thailand 12 F-16 fighter bombers at the total cost of \$317.7 million. The spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok said on Friday that these warplanes will be transferred to Thailand in the next 3 years to strengthen the Thai Air Force. This arms sale has caused deep concern in Southeast Asia. It is considered as an action of aggravating tension in the region. [Text] [BK041228 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 May 85]

CHAIRMAN PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WMO DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA May 7--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong cordially received here today the visiting delegation of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) led by its Secretary-General G. O. Batrick Obasi. With him was Tran Van An, general director of the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology. Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his sincere thanks to the WMO for its assistance to and cooperation with the Vietnamese General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology. He wished this cooperation constant development and broadening. WMO Secretary-General G. O. B. Obasi said among other things that his organization would contribute to improving and increasing the capacity of the Vietnamese hydro-meteorological service. While here, the WMO delegation paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, visited the late president's residence and office, and was also cordially

received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap. It toured a number of hydro-meteorological establishments, traveled to Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Son Binh Province and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone. It is to leave Vietnam May 8. [Text] [OW071834 Hanoi VNA in English 1656 GMT 7 May 85]

CSSR AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Hanoi VNA May 7--The Czechoslovak ambassador and Mrs Bohuslav Handl gave a grand reception here this evening in honour of Czechoslovakia's 40th National Day (May 9). The Vietnamese officials present at the reception included To Huu, political bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, political bureau member of the Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Minister Vo Dong Giang; Tran Vi, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; Dang Huu, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association; Lieutenant-General Vu Xuan Chiem, deputy defence minister; and Nguyen Von Trong, deputy head of the Party C.C.'s International Department. Also present were many members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi. Ambassador Bohuslav Handl and Vice Chairman To Huu expressed their warm welcome to the Czechoslovak people's anniversary, stressing the decisive assistance of the Soviet red army to the Czechoslovak armed forces in defeating the Hitler fascists and liberating Czechoslovakia, thus ushering the nationalities in Czechoslovakia into the era of national independence and socialist construction. They also expressed their joy at the major achievements recorded by the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese peoples in national construction and defence, which achievements, they said, are very important factors in strengthening the two countries in all fields, contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. [Text] [OW071838 Hanoi VNA in English 1740 GMT 7 May 85]

PRK VICE CHAIRMAN STOPS IN HANOI--Hanoi VNA May 7--A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Bou Thang, political bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence, stopped over here Monday on its way to the Soviet Union to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. It was welcomed and seen off at the International Airport by, among other officials, Vu Xuan Ang, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister, and Kem Mongkol, counsellor of the Kampuchean Embassy here. [Text] [OW071830 Hanoi VNA in English 1700 GMT 7 May 85]

DELEGATION VISITS PARIS--Hanoi VNA May 6--A delegation of Precinct No 3 of Ho Chi Minh City arrived in Bagneux Town of Paris outskirts on May 3 for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the control of this town by progressive forces. Bagneux and Precinct 3 of Ho Chi Minh City have established twinning relations. The delegation, guest of the Bagneux Council, was greeted at the airport by Bagneux Deputy Mayor Gerard Bedagnan; Nguyen Van Ham, minister counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris; Huynh Trung Dong, president of Vietnamese Residents' Union in France. Later in the day, a banquet was arranged in honour of the delegation by Bagneux Mayor Henri Revera, and Deputy Mayor Jeannine Jambut, member of the French Communist Party C.C. [Text] [OW071031 Hanoi VNA in English 0841 GMT 7 May 85]

LAO ARMY PAPER DELEGATION VISITS--Hanoi VNA May 6--A delegation of the Lao army paper "KOONGTHAP POTPOI PASASON" (PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY) led by its Editor-in-Chief Lieutenant Colonel Vixay, has visited Vietnam at the invitation of the editorial board of the Vietnamese Army paper, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. The Lao journalists were warmly received by Major General Tran Dong Man, editor-in-chief and other members of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN's editorial board, who also had working sessions with the Lao guests. While in Vietnam, the Lao journalists visited the Fifth Military Zone, Da Nang City and the Air Defence Force. They were received by Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army. Nguyen Nam Khanh praised the close cooperation between the two army papers and expressed his wish that the cooperative relations between them would be further developed, thus contributing to strengthening the militant solidarity and cooperation between the two armies of Vietnam and Laos. [Text] [OW071045 Hanoi VNA in English 0848 GMT 7 May 85]

CUBA'S MALMIERCA RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 3 May--Mai Chi Tho, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, cordially received in the city on (22 May) the visiting Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, and his wife. Also present at the reception were Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the city People's Committee, and Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Faure Chomon Mediavilla. Mai Chi Tho warmly welcomed Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and his party for visiting the city on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its liberation and highly praised the constant Vietnam-Cuba militant solidarity against the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 3 May 85]

METEOROLOGICAL TEAM VISITS--Hanoi VNA 3 May--A delegation of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) led by its Secretary General G.M. Batrick Obasi arrived here Wednesday for a friendship visit to Vietnam as guest of the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (GDMH). It was met among others by Tran Van An, general director of the GDMH, and representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the United Nations Development Program in Vietnam. Yesterday, it had working sessions with the host organization. The two sides discussed measures to promote the cooperation between the WMO and the GDMH. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 3 May 85 OW]

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA 4 May--Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga held a press conference here today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism (9 May 1945) and Romania's Independence Day (9 May 1877). After praising Romania's contribution to the common victory over fascism, Ambassador Constantin Potinga welcomed the Vietnamese people's achievements over the past 10 years since the complete victory of their anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and expressed his joy at the development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Romania. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 4 May 85 OW]

SRV ENVOY MEETS AMERICAN 'FRIENDS'--Our country's permanent mission to the United Nations held a cordial meeting with American friends on the evening of 3 May to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam. At the meeting Ambassador Hoang Bich Son expressed the profound thanks of our Vietnamese government and people to the American progressives and the antiwar and peace force in the United States for their vigorous support to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression as well as to their present nationbuilding and opposition to China's aggressive and expansionist-hegemonist policy. [Text] [OW061427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 May 85]

JOINT PROJECT WITH INDIA--A ceremony to start the construction of a jute factory, named after the late Indian Premier Indira Gandhi, was held in Hiep Binh Village, Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City, on Tuesday [30 April] on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam. This Indira Gandhi Jute Factory is the first joint project between Ho Chi Minh City and India. The factory, which can make 6 million jute bags a year, will be built with the assistance of the Central Engineering Industries Corporation of India and [is] expected to be operative by the end of 1986. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 May 85 BK]

INDIA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT--India reaffirmed its support to the Vietnamese people's cause of national construction and defense. Speaking at a reception given to Mr Hoang Anh Tuan, Vietnamese ambassador to India, Saturday [27 April], Indian Vice President Venkataraman expressed the warm and friendship sentiments of the Indian Government and people toward the Vietnamese people. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 May 85]

LENIN PRIZE RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 2 May--Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has been conferred the International Lenin Prize "for the promotion of peace among nations," TASS reports. The award was announced by the International Lenin Prize Commission at its sitting in Moscow on 25 April 1985. The International Lenin Peace Prize has also been conferred on five other social activists of different countries for their outstanding contributions to the struggle aimed at preserving and consolidating peace. They include the late prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, Josef Weber, a political and social activist of the Federal Republic of Germany, the French sociologist Leguet, the Colombian writer and poet Luis Vidales and the Swedish sociologist Eva Palme. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 2 May 85 OW]

INDIAN ENGINEERING GROUP RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 2 May--A delegation of the Central Engineering Industries Corporation of India (CIEICO) led by D.P. Mandelia, chairman of the corporation and special advisor to the Birla Corporation, paid a visit to Vietnam from 26 April at the invitation of Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. It had working sessions with Vice Chairman Tran Quynh and officials of some ministries and localities. The Indian guests have left here after attending the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1638 GMT 2 May 85]

SOVIET LENIN MUSEUM DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh Museum, a group of cadres of the Central Lenin Museum led by its deputy director, Vladimir V. Michurov, has visited and worked in Vietnam since 13 April. During its stay in Vietnam, the group visited President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum, his residence and office at the presidential palace, and a number of museums and historical relics in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. On the occasion marking Lenin's 115th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in their great war for national defense, the group coordinated with the Ho Chi Minh Museum in opening exhibitions in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Danang on the Leninist foreign policy of peace of the CPSU. The group also worked with the Ho Chi Minh museum on a plan for cooperation between the two museums from 1986 to 1990. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Apr 85 BK]

ENVOY VISITS INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT--Comrade Hoang Anh Tuan, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to India paid a courtesy visit to Indian Vice President Venkataraman in New Delhi on 27 April 1985. He conveyed to the latter the warm sentiments of the Vietnamese Government and people toward the government and people of fraternal India and highly valued the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India. He informed the Indian vice president on some features of the situations in Vietnam and in the region. Vice President Venkataraman expressed the friendly and cordial sentiments of the Indian Government and people toward the Vietnamese people and praised the Vietnamese people's stalwart struggle against imperialism and for national independence and reunification. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4209/376

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FUNCTIONS MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY, MAY DAY

OW300755 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 30 April--Diversified activities were held in various localities throughout Vietnam on 28 and 29 April marking the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam and the International Labour Day.

Mass meetings were held in the port city of Haiphong and the northern provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Bac and Nghe Tinh, where main speakers brought out the great significance of the complete victory of the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation and highlighted the great achievements recorded in various fields by the local population.

On this occasion, Hai Hung Province, some 80 km southeast of Hanoi, organized its first sports festival with the participation of more than 6,000 athletes from various production establishments and educational institutions in the province.

In Ho Chi Minh City, floral tributes were paid at the city's cemetery by delegations of the Central Committee of the fatherland front led by its Secretary General Nguyen Van Tien; the Vietnam People's Army led by Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa, vice-minister of national defense; and of the Ho Chi Minh City Party, fatherland front and people's committees, which included Nguyen Van Linh, member of the communist party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the city Party Committee; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party CC and chairman of the city People's Committee; Phan Van Khai, member of the party CC; Le Van Triet, alternate member of the party CC and vice-chairman of the city People's Committee; and others.

Representatives of provinces and cities throughout the country also laid wreaths at the cemetery.

Delegations from Leningrad City (the USSR), Leipzig City (the German Democratic Republic), Vientiane (capital of Laos), Phnom Penh (capital of Kampuchea), Bagneux and Arcueil Divisions of France, which have sworn sisterhood with Ho Chi Minh City, paid floral tribute at the cemetery. Delegations of the Cuban Army's Political Department and of the consulates-general in Ho Chi Minh City also laid wreaths at the cemetery.

PARTIES ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN VAN LINH SPEAKS AT HO CHI MINH CITY MEETING

OW021401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Report on the mass meeting and military parade held in Ho Chi Minh City on 30 April 1985 to mark the 10th anniversary of the victory of the anti-U.S. National Salvation Resistance--with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] In an atmosphere of jubilation and enthusiasm for a grand festive day, the party committee, the people's committee, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front chapter of Ho Chi Minh City ceremoniously organized a mass meeting and military parade in Ho Chi Minh City on the morning of 30 April 1985 to mark the 10th anniversary of the total victory of the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, the liberation of south Vietnam and the city, and the reunification of the country.

The presidium of the meeting include: Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the council of ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and many other leading cadres of the party and state. Also on the presidium were Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee; and Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the city; and many comrades representatives of various sections of the central armed forces and of the city.

Attending the meeting were representatives of various provinces and sister cities to Ho Chi Minh City; representatives of the diplomatic corps, foreign guests, representatives of the Vietnamese residents, and representatives of foreign and local news agencies, newspapers, and radio and television stations.

On behalf of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and the local people, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the city party committee, delivered a speech.

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh Recording] Beloved and esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan; Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh of the Council of State; Comrade Chairman Pham Van Dong of the council of ministers; Comrade Chairman Nguyen

Huu Tho of the National Assembly; comrades and friends from foreign countries; compatriots; comrades; and combatants: At this solemn meeting, the party organization and people of Ho Chi Minh City are highly enthused to extend their greetings and wishes for good health to comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong, as well as to all members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, the outstanding successors of President Ho Chi Minh, who have actively and creatively led Vietnam through untold hardships and difficulties to the glory of the great spring victory of 1975, and who have repeatedly achieved brilliant successes in national construction and defense, and in the discharge of the noble internationalist obligation over the past 10 years. The party organization and people of the city warmly welcome comrades Pham Hung and Van Tien Dung, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; many other comrade leaders of the COSVN and of the command of the Ho Chi Minh campaign; the comrade cadres and combatants of various armed branches and services; and the cadres and forces, who participated in the uprising in side and outside the city, to make the Ho Chi Minh campaign a total success. [Applause] [End recording]

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's speech highlighted our people's victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, which culminated in the 1975 great spring victory. This was the victory of our people's heroic and unyielding traditions prevalent over the past 4,000 years of national founding and protection. This was the victory of our party's talented leadership, which was coordinated with the bold blitzkrieg of our people's armed forces, and with the widespread and concerted mass uprising movement to topple the puppet administration, and set up the revolutionary method of our party, a genuine Marxist-Leninist one founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, and to our people's patriotism, which is linked to socialism.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh pointed out the consequences of neocolonialism, bequeathed by the U.S. imperialists, to the city after liberation day, and the difficulties experienced by the city in the gradual stabilization of the people's life, and in production development. The people in Ho Chi Minh have, together with, and for, the entire country, scored basic achievements in the transformation and building and building of the city. The general and greatest achievement in the past 10 years is that a consumer city has become a productive and cultured one, where social vices have been eradicated, and a healthy and civilized life has been built. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh then dealt with the basic reasons for the city's achievements over the past 10 years. He said:

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] Ten years are a short time. But, in the fierce struggle between the two roads, between our people and our enemies, and between creativity and progress on the one hand, and conservatism and sluggishness on the other, the city's party organization and people are overjoyed and enthused over the achievements recorded in almost every sphere. The first reason for these achievements is the party's correct and creative line, and the permanent and in-depth leadership and guidance provided by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the Political Bureau, the party Central Committee, and the government, as well as by the central organs, sections and departments. The second reason is the city's active development of the working people's collective mastery, and the mobilization and development of the aggregate strength,

including the city's own strength, plus that of the aid given to the city. This is the strength of four generations, four sources of cadres, and three levels, which have cooperated in simultaneously conducting the three revolutions. This is the strength coming from central aid, and from the city's integration and cooperation with other cities and provinces in the region, as well as in the entire country. This is the strength of the tenacious joint efforts of our patriotic overseas residents, and of the wholehearted assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as from the sister cities and provinces, and from our friends all over the world. The third reason is that the city's party committee and administration, endowed with the spirit of responsibility to the party, the state, and the people, have always scrupulously implemented the upper echelons' instructions and have persistently protected the new and the right, with the determination to correct all mistakes and weaknesses and refuse to follow along the wrong path. The significantly important fourth reason is the city's advance along the new path strewn with thorns and traps. Our city's party members, cadres and people have constantly upheld the sense of theoretical and practical learning from other friendly cities and localities, as well as from foreign countries, especially the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [End recording]

In an atmosphere of enthusiasm, pride and confidence, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the National Assembly read the Council of State's decision, awarding Ho Chi Minh City the Gold Star Order, the highest decoration of the Vietnamese state.

While martial music played, Comrade Truong Chinh pinned the Gold Star Order on the city's traditional flag. [Martial music]

On behalf of the party and the state, Chairman Truong Chinh delivered an address.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, on behalf of the city's party organization, people, and armed forces, pledged to the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, to develop the past achievements, overcome all difficulties and shortcomings, advance to build and make the city steady and strong in all aspects, and implement, together with the entire country, Great Uncle Ho's teaching: Fulfill any duty, overcome any difficulty, and defeat any enemy. [Martial music]

CSO: 4209/376

24 May 1985

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS TAY NINH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW)11606 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 1 May--The 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (30 April) and International Labour Day (1 May) have been celebrated today in Hanoi and all provinces of the country.

In Hanoi, thousands of people participated in song and dance performances and a civilian parade involving students of basic general schools, nurseries, armed forces. A cycling race around the Hoan Kiem (restored sword) Lake with the participation of hundreds of athletes, and a pigeon-release contest with nearly 300 birds were held. Other activities such as sword fencing, boxing, traditional wrestling, etc, were organized in various parts of the city.

Earlier, song and dance performances, exhibitions, group dance and art performances were held in all parts of the city.

In Tay Ninh Province, a 10,000-strong meeting was held to mark the great anniversaries.

Among those present at the meeting were Pham Hung, political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Minister, senior Lt Gen Dam Quang Trung, member of the CPV CC, and Vien Chea, secretary of the party committee of the Kampuchean province of Kompong Cham, which has established sisterhood relations with Tay Ninh, and other representatives.

A 4,000-strong meeting was arranged in the northern border province of Lai Chau to celebrate the anniversaries. The participants in the meeting then took part in a parade to show their will to build and defend their homeland.

On this occasion, an all-province sport festival was held.

CSO: 4200/886

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM HUNG MEETS SOUTHERN MILITARY COMMANDERS

BK010932 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Amid a jubilant atmosphere and during an emulation drive conducted by the people in Ho Chi Minh City, southern Vietnam, and other localities throughout the country to mark the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the unification of the country, Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, cordially met with commanders of the 7th Military Region and the Ho Chi Minh City command. Comrade Pham Hung and these commanders recalled various events, comrades and compatriots who lived and struggled during the arduous years in the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation and during the seething offensive days and the general uprising in South Vietnam that culminated in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign completely liberating Saigon.

Touching on various tasks in the days ahead, Comrade Pham Hung believes that in developing the glorious revolutionary tradition, our entire party, people, and the armed forces will continue to uphold the spirit of self-reliance; strive to fight to win; consistently implement resolutions of the party Central Committee sixth and seventh plenums; develop the combined strengths; strengthen collective mastery; strive to build pure and strong party organizations, administration, mass organizations, and armed and public security forces; resolutely foil the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists; strive to fulfill the 1985 state plan and the 1981-85 5-year plan; and continue to surge forward to score new and greater achievements in the cause of triumphantly building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

CSO: 4209/376

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM HUNG CONFERS GOLD STAR ORDER TO HAU GIANG

BK010729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] The party organization, people's committee, and the fatherland front committee of Hau Giang Province on 29 April held a solemn meeting and a military parade at the Hoa Binh Avenue in Can Tho City to mark the 10th anniversary of victory over the U.S. imperialists and the complete liberation of South Vietnam, and to receive the Gold Star Order awarded by the Council of State.

Attending Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; representative of the Soviet Consul General to Ho Chi Minh City; and the secretary of the party organization of Cambodian sisterhood province of Kompong Chhnang. More than 20,000 persons representing various people strata, cadres, combatants, and the armed forces of the 9th Military Region participated in the meeting and the parade.

Addressing the meeting, Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of Hau Giang party committee, reviewed great contributions made by the province's party organization and people during the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation and achievements scored by the province since 1975 in developing agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry, distribution and circulation, public health, culture and education; in improving the people's spiritual and material lives; and in strengthening national defense and maintaining social order.

On behalf of the Council of State, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung conferred the Gold Star Order to cadres and people of Hau Giang. Addressing the meeting, Comrade Pham Hung warmly welcomed the achievements scored by Hau Giang during the past 40 years. He urged the province's party cadres and members and the people to consistently develop the revolutionary tradition, strengthen the spirit of socialist collective mastery, accelerate self-reliance task, and strive to build Hau Giang into a large food storage, an integrated industrial crop area, a rich livestock zone, an abundant export goods production area, a developed industrial center, and a big sea port, thereby guaranteeing a peaceful and happy life for the people.

Following the meeting, various units of the VPA and the province's security forces, the central and 9th Military Region's infantry, tank, artillery, naval and air force units; and various representatives of sectors and mass organizations participated in the parade showing the revolutionary willpower and achievements in all fields scored since the liberation.

CSO: 4209/376

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM HUNG CONFERS GOLD STAR ORDER ON TAY NINH

BK020419 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] On 1 May more than 10,000 representatives of sectors, branches, mass organizations, cadres, people and the armed forces of Tay Ninh Province participated in a meeting and a parade on 30 April Avenue to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Tay Ninh and the complete liberation of South Vietnam.

Attending the meeting were Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Colonel General Dam Quang Trung, member of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Vien Chea, secretary of the party committee of the Cambodian province of Kompong Cham which has established sisterhood relations with Tay Ninh; representatives of the 7th military region, friendly Cambodian provinces, and the Cuu Long Army Corps; and other former officials of the central government.

Dang Van Thuong, secretary of the province's party committee delivered a speech stressing the significance of historic 30 April which completely liberated South Vietnam, including Tay Ninh Province. He hailed the tradition of Tay Ninh, an unyielding province which firmly defended the leading base of the party central office of South Vietnam during the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation and foiled many major military operations of the U.S.-puppet regime. In the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, the Tay Ninh army and people coordinated closely and promptly attacked various key organizations of the puppet regime, completely liberating the province and assisting the main forces in liberating Ho Chi Minh City.

The Tay Ninh army and people have continuously and triumphantly fought against the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of the Chinese reactionaries, while building the economy and material bases, thereby scoring many achievements in socialist construction and turning the war affected province into a locality self-sufficient in food production. The province is fulfilling its grain obligation. The economic, industrial, capital construction, trade and cultural fields have quickly developed, thereby gradually improving the daily life of cadres and people in the province.

Following Comrade Dang Van Thuong's speech, various units of the armed forces; groups from the industrial, agricultural, and education sectors; representa-

tives of youth and women's unions; and students participated in a parade showing the national construction and defense achievements of the past 10 years.

Earlier, on 30 April, Tay Ninh Province held a solemn ceremony to receive the Gold Star order awarded by the Council of State. Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers conferred the Gold Star order on the cadres and people of Tay Ninh.

In his speech at the ceremony, Comrade Pham Hung, on behalf of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, commended the Tay Ninh army and people for their achievements in the anti-U.S. war of resistance, the struggle against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and in 10 years of building a defending socialism. He urged the Tay Ninh army and people to develop their tradition of heroism and staunchness and continue to score more achievements in the socioeconomic development and in maintaining security.

CSO: 4209/376

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET OPENS LONG-DISTANCE BICYCLE RACE

OWO21910 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 2 May--The 1,895 kilometer bicycle race started this morning (2 May) at the Nha Rong Wharf in Ho Chi Minh City, where President Ho Chi Minh left the country in 1911 for abroad to seek a way for national salvation.

Participating in the biggest race since liberation are 84 cyclists from Hanoi, Haiphong, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, Nghia Binh, Long An, Tien Giang, Van Giang and Cuu Long Provinces. The cyclists will pass Lang Son, the native of President Ho Chi Minh, and go across 605 bridges and 15 passes. The cyclists are expected to arrive in Hanoi on 19 May, President Ho Chi Minh's birthday.

Following the opening speech by Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and head of the Guiding Committee of the first national physical culture and sports festival, Pham Phuong Thao, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union, handed over the flag symbolizing for the World Youth Festival bearing the inscription for solidarity against imperialism, for peace and friendship" [quotation marks as received] to the cyclists to get signatures of the young people from all over the country, then present it to world youths and students at their 1985 festival to be held in Moscow. Vo Van Kiet was the first to sign on the flag and followed by Ta Quang Chien, director general of physical culture and sports, Do Duy Lien vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, Tran Tan, vice chairman of the Hanoi Committee, of Hanoi People's Committee, Huynh Dang, secretary of the Youth Union Central Committee, and representatives of the Vietnam Preparatory Committee for the festival and representatives of many foreign youth delegations now in the city. [Sentence as received]

CSO: 4200/886

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES BRIDGE BUILDERS

BK071601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The Vietnam Building Association and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation held a scientific conference 3-4 May at the Than Long Bridge construction site to introduce the scientific and technological innovations that have been applied to the Thang Long Bridge construction project. Present at the conference were Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; (Do Quoc Phan), head of the State Capital Construction Commission; (Pham Si Lien), chairman of the Vietnam Building Association; Nguyen Dinh Doan, vice minister of communications and transportation; and more than 500 professors, holders of doctorate and masters degrees, and cadres engaged in scientific and technological research and in construction work from throughout the country.

To build Thang Long Bridge, the largest bridge in Southeast Asia, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation has mobilized almost 800 mid- and high-level scientific and technological cadres, more than 2,000 skilled workers, and the help of hundreds of professors, holders of doctorate degrees, and engineers from various specialized institutes and schools to resolve many scientific problems related to construction work.

The conference heard more than 20 scientific reports giving a general introduction to the scientific and technological innovations that have for the first time been successfully applied to the construction of Thang Long Bridge.

Addressing the conference, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap praised the holding of the conference to introduce the valuable experiences gained in the construction of Thang Long Bridge, which will help develop the bridge building sector in particular and other capital construction sectors. He also urged the cadres in charge of scientific research and construction work of the communications sector to apply creatively the scientific and technological innovations already tested in the construction of Thang Long Bridge not only in the building of other large bridges of our country in the future but also in the construction of medium- and small-size bridges with the aim of positively contributing to the development of our country's communications network.

CSO: 4209/383

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON PRODUCTION, THRIFT

BK070926 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[9 April editorial: "Step Up Production, Practice Thrift, and Care for the People's Livelihood"]

[Text] In the past 1st quarter, our people have shown great efforts in engaging in productive labor and practicing thrift. Many establishments, sectors, and localities have experienced some changes for the better in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's Sixth and Seventh Plenums. This year, the winter-spring crop yielded fairly good results in certain aspects. Industrially, various forms of economic integration between enterprises or localities and increasingly improved economic management have contributed to overcoming difficulties in ensuring current production activities. In capital construction, the construction schedule for various major key projects has continued to be ensured. Various localities are actively capitalizing on the motto "The state and people work together" in order to seek more capital investment and increase construction output. All the large cities and a number of provinces have stepped up the transformation of industry, agriculture, artisan industry, handicraft, and private trade while bringing the socialist trade network to vigorous play. A number of localities in the south have shown some extraordinary progress. The socioeconomic situation there has experienced practical changes. Those localities with a revolutionary determination to achieve self-reliance and self-support, with bold attempts to do away with the system of bureaucracy and subsidization, broaden the decision-making right of the grass-roots level, and with energetic and creative efforts to develop all their existing and latent potentials, have been able to generate a truly enthusiastic atmosphere, achieve economic development, and stabilize and further improve the people's lives.

In general, the formulation and implementation of plans at the grass-roots level have, however, failed to meet requirements. Many serious imbalances in the economy still exist. Grain production, particularly in areas hard hit by natural calamities, is still precarious and remains a protracted, difficult, and hard struggle. Some important industrial branches have failed to meet their quarterly plans and a number of industrial goods have not been marketable because of very poor quality. Despite some improvements, distribution and circulation remain a difficult struggle because there is still sluggishness in resolving complex problems and differences. Some localities have been oversupplied with certain

kinds of goods that have been found to be in short supply in other localities. A number of localities in the south have failed to regulate the flow of goods and to promptly purchase such items as sugar and pork. Regrettable shortage of certain kinds of goods has occurred due to a lack of a sense of responsibility. In certain localities, market prices--especially the prices of rice, fish, and vegetables during the preharvest lean period--have suffered from serious fluctuations, thus creating more difficulties for the life of salaried and laboring people. Despite the fact that the latent potentials of various establishments and localities are still abundant, we cannot exploit them with just our will and our empty calls for actions. We need capital and materials. Many problems regarding the management mechanism have still been left unsolved. Many sectors have failed to promptly introduce necessary systems and policies. The tendency to show off, the excessively wasteful practice of organizing drinking parties and offering thank-you gifts, and the bad habit of reporting the situation untruthfully have continued to exist in many localities. Overcoming these shortcomings, reorganizing production, continuing to renovate economic management, stepping up production, practicing thrift, and caring for the people's lives are the duties of all party committee and administrative echelons, sectors, localities, and every laborer. All these are aimed at successfully achieving all the objectives laid down by the Fifth Party Congress.

Productive labor is a heavy duty, an urgent demand, and a compulsory discipline for all localities. Our entire party, people, and armed forces must concentrate efforts to a high degree on the grain production front aimed at successfully attaining an output of 19 million metric tons this year. We must also strive to attain more than that because we all know well that even if we succeeded in meeting that target, we still could not fully meet the need for grain of our society. Because our country is constantly threatened by sudden calamities, that struggle must be carried out continuously and persistently with a revolutionary will and many concrete measures and dynamic and creative work methods until the cultivation season of each rice or food crop is over. Right now, it is necessary to actively fertilize, care for, and protect the winter-spring rice against insects and blight. It is also necessary to ensure sufficient water for the growth of riceplants and make preparations for the protection of winter-spring rice when the weather becomes sunny and warm in the months ahead. All localities in the north should use all available land to grow short-term vegetables, beans, and subsidiary crops that are still in season. The south has harvested the first plantings of winter-spring rice. This year in the south, the rainy season began almost 1 month earlier than usual, thus creating favorable conditions for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. Because the cultivation season is very hectic now, it is necessary to accelerate the harvest of the winter-spring rice along with the cultivation of the summer-fall rice, ensuring that this rice is transplanted on schedule to avoid losses due to early flash floods. All echelons should intensively direct and carry out grain procurement, which is a major and important task.

The animal husbandry and maritime products sectors remain highly capable of further increasing their products for domestic consumption and export if they reorganize production and change the management mechanism.

It is necessary to step up industrial production, especially the production of consumer goods and construction materials. Cadres and workers in these sectors, including handicrafts and small industry, are duty-bound to create more and more products of ever higher quality. This is the demand of our entire society and of our people both in the municipal and rural areas, which contributes significantly to the exchange of goods with peasants and the control of essential commodities--particularly grain, food, and other farm products--and money, thereby solving the pressing problems of distribution and circulation.

Now that all people, sectors, establishments, and localities are able to understand profoundly the importance of the export task, the problem remains that we cannot step up the production of export goods unless we have concrete measures, suitable policies, and subtle work methods. Establishing the standard and improving the quality of export goods in the course of production, circulation, transportation, and loading and unloading is a question of vital importance to our economy and an extremely difficult struggle in which we must achieve actual progress to bolster the popularity of our goods in the world market.

On the distribution and circulation front, many pressing problems must still be scrupulously solved. Our state should assume firm control of all sources of goods--especially grain and commodities essential to the economy and the livelihood of the people--and money, satisfactorily manage the market and prices, and expand the socialist trade network in order to stabilize the people's lives step by step.

Production, distribution, and circulation must be carried out in a way that is aimed at achieving the highest economic efficiency and serving the people's livelihood most satisfactorily. It is always necessary to step up production along with practicing thrift. Even more economically developed fraternal countries pay attention to this; there is no reason why we--a country in which the economy is still poor and rife with difficulties and in which the people still experience many privations--should not. All sectors and localities should strive to practice thrift in production, construction, and consumption. It is necessary to inspect and set norms for the excessive waste of materials, a struggle against waste and losses, and eliminate irrational and irregular factors from the costs of production and circulation to ensure lower production costs and increases in state revenue. Efforts must also be made to furnish expenditures within the scope of approved estimates and organize various festivals, anniversaries, and major holidays in 1985 in a practical way and with extreme thrift.

All party committee and administrative echelons, sectors, and localities are responsible for devising practical measures to promptly care for the livelihood of the people--especially those in localities affected by calamities and cadres, workers, and members of the armed forces--during the current preharvest lean period in a number of particular areas. Developing a close attachment to the people, paying attention to their livelihood, and serving them with devotion represent the revolutionary ethics and quality of every cadre and the profound teachings given all of us by esteemed Uncle Ho.

Over the past 10 years, our people have recorded many great achievements in the struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland. Thanks to our party's correct and creative lines, our revolution is advancing steadily with bright prospects. Although we are experiencing changes for the better in our socioeconomic situation, due to objective causes and shortcomings in organizational, operational, and managerial work, our country is still rife with great difficulties which can only be overcome with the need of time. Many sectors, establishments, and localities have made vigorous headway. These progressive models have furnished us with many good experiences and inspired us to believe even more profoundly in the guidelines laid down in various resolutions of the party Central Committee.

By upholding the revolutionary will, the spirit of self-reliance, and the sense of collective mastery and by emulating in engaging in productive labor and practicing thrift, our entire party, people, and armed forces will certainly be able to reflect new changes in the socioeconomic situation so as to realistically celebrate various major anniversaries in 1985.

CSO: 4209/383

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AWARDS ROTATION BANNERS

BK060345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] After making public a list of 28 units awarded with rotation banners for 1984 belonging to the Ministries of Engineering and Metals, Communication and Transportation, Power, Light Industry, Marine Products, Interior, Higher and Vocational Education, and Education, and the People's Organ of Control, the Council of Ministers recently decided to confer additional rotation banners on the following units for their outstanding achievements in the 1984 socialist patriotic emulation movement:

Agricultural sector: The agricultural services of Ha Tuyen, Thai Binh, Phu Khanh, Tien Giang, and Dong Nai Provinces; the Binh Minh States Farm; and the Y Yen Agricultural Machine Engineering and Repair Station.

Water conservancy sector: The peoples and cadres of various nationalities in Ha Tuyen Province and the people and cadres of Nghia Binh, Nghe Tinh, Cuu Long, and Binh Tri Thien Provinces.

Forestry sector: The Cong Ha Nung State Forest in Gia Lai-Cong Tum and the people and cadres of Quang Nam-Danang and Binh Tri Thien Provinces.

Building sector: The Machine Assembling United Enterprise of Bin Son Cement Plant; the Hanoi Building Service; and the Ho Chi Minh City House and Land Management Service.

Chemical sector: The Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant.

Food industry sector: The Tran Phu Industrial-Agricultural Processing Plant and the Tobacco United Enterprise No 2

Geological sector: Geological Group No 9.

Petroleum and natural gas sector: Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation No 1.

Postal sector: The postal service of Phu Khanh Province.

Small industry and handicrafts sector: The small industry and handicrafts branch of Ho Chi Minh City; the 2 September Engineering Cooperative of the Fifth Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; and the Lao Dong Cooperative in Dong Da, Hanoi.

Grain sector: The grain service of Hua Giang Province, the grain service of Thanh Hoa Province, and the Dac Czu Rice Mill.

Supply sector: The Combined Supply Corporation of Hai Hung and the Gasoline and Oil Corporation of Sector 1.

Home trade sector: The trade service of Hau Giang Province and the Association of Marketing Cooperatives of Nghe Tinh Province.

Foreign trade sector: The Handicrafts and Fine Arts Export-Import General Corporation and the Export United Corporation of Ha Nam Ninh.

Tourism sector: The Vung Tau-Con Dao Tourism Corporation in Support of Petroleum and Natural Gas Exploration.

Financial sector: The financial service of Binh Tri Thien Province.

Banking sector: The State Bank branch in Binh Tri Thien.

Public health sector: The Level-I Pharmaceutical Supply Corporation of Dien Chau Hospital, Nghe Tinh; and the public health service of Ha Nam Ninh Province.

Mother and child care sector: The mother and child care service of Nghe Tinh Province.

Cultural sector: The Cultural and Information Service of Ho Chi Minh City and the Hanoi Feature Film Enterprise.

Labor sector: The labor service of Nghe Tinh Province.

Vocational training sector: The Technical Workers' School No 1 in Ha Bac.

War invalids and social welfare sector: The war invalids and social welfare service of Quang Nam-Danang.

News service sector: Editorial staff No 3 of the weekly news team [not further identified].

Radio and television sector: The radio station of Nghia Binh Province and the Can Tho television station.

Court sector: The People's Court of Vinh Phu Province.

Inspection sector: The Inspection Committee of Hanoi municipality.

Statistical sector: The Statistical Department of Ha Nam Ninh.

Ministry of National Defense: The 1st Military Region, the 3d Military Region, the 5th Military Region, Army Corps II, the Air Force, the Artillery Corps, Army Corps XII, the Politico-Military Institute, the Infantry Officers'

School, the Z-153 factory of the Technical General Department, the X-26 enterprise of the Rear Service General Department, Military Hospital No 108, and President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum guard force.

The Council of Ministers also awarded rotation banners to Tien Giang Province for leading the movement for agricultural transformation in Nam Bo and to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Quang Nam-Danang Province for leading the youth movement in 1984.

CSO: 4209/383

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HONORARY WOMEN'S UNIONIST AWARDED--Hanoi VNA 3 May--The Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union has held a ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City to confer the Gold Star Order, the highest decoration of the Vietnamese state, on Mrs Nguyen Thi Thap, honorary president of the union, former member of the party Central Committee and former vice chairperson of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly. The decree of the State Council to this effect was read by Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Women's Union, and the Order was then pinned on the recipient by Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. The award is in acknowledgement of Mrs Thap's very considerable contributions to the glorious revolutionary cause of the party and the nation and to the emancipation of women. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 3 May 85 OW]

YOUTH FESTIVAL DELEGATION RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 4 May--Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of Vietnam's National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth Festival, has received a delegation of the World Preparatory Committee for the festival, led by Jean Claude Kennedy, coordinator secretary of the committee. While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, attended celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam (30 April) and toured many economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, including the Soviet-built hydro-electric power station on the Da (Black) River southwest of Hanoi. On 3 May, the delegation held a media conference on the 12th World Youth Festival to take place in Moscow and attended a meeting of Hanoi youth and children at the Children's Cultural House in honour of the delegation and to welcome the festival. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 4 May 85 OW]

ANTI-FASCISM SEMINAR--Hanoi VNA 4 May--The Vietnam Commission for Social Sciences held a seminar here today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The seminar, with the theme "Victory Over Fascism-Historical Lessons," was addressed by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Thirty-six scientific reports were presented on the occasion, including one from Soviet Scientific and Technical Counsellor Anatoly Ivanovitch Loupar. The participants included many professors, researchers and lecturers at sponsoring commission, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, the Institute of Military History, the Revolution Museum, the Hanoi University and the Hanoi Teachers' College. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 4 May 85 OW]

FLOOD AND TYPHOON CONTROL DIRECTIVE--The chairman of the Council of Ministers on 30 April issued a directive on flood and typhoon control for 1985. After pointing out the complex developments of weather, climate, typhoons, and storms that took place recently and the difficulties and limitations facing the current flood- and typhoon-control efforts, the directive stressed: The task of flood and typhoon control in 1985 must be set forth at an early date, in a serious, concrete, and practical manner, and with the highest sense of responsibility so as to cope effectively with typhoons, floods, rainfall, and waterlogging at the highest level anytime. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 May 85 BK]

COMPOSER AWARDED LABOR ORDER--On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 30 April great victory, the Council of State has decided to bestow the Labor Order, Third Class, on composer (Pham Kien), author of the song "As If Uncle Were Present on the Day of Great Victory" which was released on 30 April 1975. The song has been rapidly and broadly popularized among large sections of the masses, and it has contributed in the past 10 years to encouraging our people to develop the spirit of unity in the undertaking to build and defend the fatherland. It has also been performed in many fraternal and friendly countries to show the sympathy and support of their peoples for our people's just cause. Composer (Pham Kien) is also the author of a number of popular songs that have for many years enchanted our country's young generation. [Text] [BK050232 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 May 85]

LEADERS MARK VICTORY ANNIVERSARY--Recently Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Minh Hai, Ben Tre, An Giang, and Dong Thap Provinces held solemn meetings to mark the 10th anniversary of South Vietnam's total liberation and ceremonies to receive the Gold Star Order. Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee and Tran Kien, secretary of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Party Central Committee Control Commission attended the ceremony in Gia Lai Cong Tum; Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers attended the ceremony in Minh Hai Province; Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of National Defense and Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union attended the ceremony in Ben Tre; Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers attended the ceremony in An Giang. [Text] [BK041354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 May 85]

CSO: 4209/381

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY LABORERS--Over the past 10 years, as many as 142,000 laborers have left Ho Chi Minh City for resettlement in various southern provinces. Within 5 years, they have been able to stabilize their lives and have opened up 25,000 hectares of virgin land and built 82 villages and 6 economic centers. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 28 Apr 85 BK]

HA TUYEN NOMAD SETTLEMENT--To date, some 239,000 people of various ethnic minority groups in Ha Tuyen Province have adopted settled farming and settled life. The campaign for settled farming and settled life has so far been completed in 93 villages and 457 cooperatives in the province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/376

AGRICULTURE

10 DAYS' AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REVIEWED

BK300737 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Summary] The main points in the situation of agricultural production over the last 10 days of April are as follows:

In the north, it was sunny last week and favorable for weeding and insect control, allowing the winter-spring rice to develop well. "In the former 4th region, the rice has grown and the insect-affected area has decreased. However, rice leaf beetles are developing in Ha Bac, Haiphong, and Ha Nam Ninh provinces."

"The rice blast in Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien has decreased." Of greater concern is that the 5th-month spring rice in Binh Tri Thien was affected by a cold spell last week, greatly affecting its yield.

In general, the 5th-month spring rice has developed well in the Bac Bo plains over some 100,000 hectares. "Thus far, the northern provinces have planted more than 487,000 hectares of secondary food crops including 127,000 hectares of corn, 162,000 hectares of sweet potato, and 152,000 hectares of manioc. According to a report of the general statistics department, the season for growing industrial crops has ended but the area of 5th-month spring crops was lower than the plan norm. The areas for tobacco and peanuts were higher than those of last year. The areas for jute, sugarcane, soybean and rush were below the plan norms."

Last week was favorable for harvesting the winter-spring rice and plowing for the summer-fall crop planting in the southern provinces. "The Mekong Delta provinces have basically completed only about 30-40 percent of the crop." Now, the southern provinces are concentrating on growing the summer-fall crops with some 400,000 hectares plowed, of which some 100,000 hectares already are planted to the crops. "The direct sowing of the summer-fall rice was the fastest in Tien Giang Province with 55 percent, CUU Long Province with 32 percent, and An Giang and Hau Giang provinces with 12 percent each of the total area. Particularly, some 84 percent of the spring-summer rice area in Quang Nam-Danang Province has been planted."

As for the 10th-month crop season planting, the northern provinces are positively preparing seeds to ensure sufficient quantity and quality for the crop season. According to a report of the hydrometeorological department, the

weather next week will be favorable for agricultural production. Along with protecting the 5th-month rice, all localities must now urgently prepare and procure sufficient seeds for the 10th-month season with a view to expanding the winter crop area.

"The southern provinces must strive to harvest all the winter-spring rice, urgently sow the summer-fall rice, prepare all the conditions for growing the 10th-month crop, and grow all the types of secondary food and industrial crops."

Due to feed shortages, the herds of pigs in some localities have decreased. All localities should strive to give some of the rice earmarked for animal raising to families raising sows so as to obtain enough breedings. Care should also be given to draft cattle in order to have an adequate draft force for plowing land for the 10th-month crop planting.

CSO: 4209/376

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN ON PRODUCTION IN MOUNTAIN REGIONS

BK011024 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[NHAN DAN 26 April editorial: "Consolidate and Improve New Production Relations in the Mountainous Regions"]

[Text] Afforestation, industrial crop and special product crop growing, large-scale animal husbandry, and grain production are the advantages of the mountainous regions. Over the past 20 years, remaining unswervingly loyal to the party, the people of various nationalities in the northern mountainous regions have participated enthusiastically in the movement for agricultural cooperativization. Some 83.36 percent of the peasant families in these regions, together with 88.17 percent of the cultivated land, have joined collective production.

Since liberation 10 years ago, the people of various nationalities in Trung Bo, the Central Highlands, and eastern Nam Bo have helped improve and develop new production relations, adopted settled farming and a settled life, and participated in various collective production organizations and a number of state-operated production units.

However, cooperativization and the settlement of nomads in the mountainous regions have not yet been carried out in combination with the hill and forest-based economy. The reorganization of agricultural, forestry and fishery production is still slow in every establishment and every district. Production orientations of cooperatives in the mountainous regions have not yet been carried out in combination with the hill and forest-based economy. The reorganization of agricultural, forestry and fishery production is still slow in every establishment and every district. Production orientations of cooperatives in the mountainous regions still have not been determined in a way that suits the characteristics of land and climate, the socioeconomic conditions, and the habit of cultivation in each region and the monocultural production structure.

While the economic and technical bases in the mountainous regions are still poor, efforts have not yet been made to establish the right to collective mastery of the people in these regions over all natural resources in 25 million hectares of forests and forested land. The lack of specific production orientations and a well-defined economic structure has made the substance of organizational and managerial work inappropriate and production efficiency poor.

In certain localities, cooperatives have disintegrated and operated in constant instability or existed in mere formality. In addition, the form of cooperative-sized production organization is just a copy of that in the lowlands. The network of state-operated production and technical service enterprises in the mountainous regions has received relatively substantial capital investment. However, its mechanism of management is heavily characterized by subsidy-based administration and its production and business efficiency is poor, and there is a tendency to separate the state-operated economy from the collective and family-run economies. That is why it has become isolated and unable to develop its leading role in the entire process of economic development in these regions.

We are carrying out simultaneously three revolutions in the mountainous rural areas, of which the revolution on production relations is aimed, first of all, at establishing the laboring people's system of collective mastery over all natural resources--arable land, hills, forests, ricefields and bodies of water--and at effectively exploiting and using these natural resources.

We not only have to cooperativize land and arrange for the peasants in the mountainous regions to join cooperatives and production collectives to plant one rice crop per year on a small area of wet ricefields but we also have to turn over land and forests quickly and completely to various collective production units and families for management and business operations, ensuring that all forests, all hills, and all ricefields have their owners.

All forestry sites must recalculate their production and business capacity, rationally redetermine the scope of their operations, and promptly turn over the areas of forests and forested land which they still do not use to various villages, cooperatives, production collectives, and other units through the districts concerned for management and business operations.

In each specific area, it is necessary to implement the line of combining agriculture with forestry, fishery and various handicraft branches and trades right from the beginning at every establishment in accordance with the projects and plans of the district. Efforts must be made to eliminate the one-crop system and the practice of burning and destroying forests for slash-burn upland rice cultivation purposes, and combine the reorganization and development of production in each establishment with the reorganization and development of agricultural, forestry and fishery production in the district concerned so as to achieve a new economic structure and equilibrium in the mountainous regions.

All cooperatives and production collectives should reexamine their existing land, manpower and branches and trades in order to switch completely from monoculture to combined business operations--agriculture, forestry, fishery and various handicraft branches and trades. This is aimed at quickly creating a large volume of products to meet the need to achieve a balance of consumption on the spot, as well as to ensure raw materials for industry and export.

Collective production units in localities with insufficient ricefields should entrust the families of their members with planting rice so that they can devote themselves to developing the hill and forest-based economy.

It is necessary for all provinces and districts to create material and technical conditions for various establishments to optimally use all types of land that can produce grain, as well as to invest in the intensive cultivation of food crops and processing of food in order to solve the problem of diet on the spot.

At the same time, it is necessary to meet the grain demand through economic integration, joint business operations, two-way contracts, and export-import activities; and to curb and advance toward eliminating the malpractice of burning and destroying forests for grain production purposes. Efforts must be made to broaden the exchange of goods between the mountainous regions and the lowlands and between production units and the various economic components so as to promote the establishment and development of a new economic structure in the mountainous regions.

For collectivized units in the mountainous regions, flexible production organization formats and management procedures must be adopted to suit the socioeconomic characteristics and living conditions of the people in each region and of each ethnic group. It is necessary to link the various organizations together--from state-run, collectivized, and family-based units to peasants working individually--and effect close integration and cooperation among these economic components, using state-run units as the nucleus so as to combine the state-run, collectivized, family-based and private economies into a single socialist economic structure. Agricultural production cooperatives in low-lying areas that are of an appropriate size compatible with the managerial capability of cadres should stabilize their activities on the basis of their current size, reorganize production units, and broadly apply end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers. These cooperatives should delegate management to production units, thus creating conditions for the latter to partly assume authority over production and business activities and to exercise the right to carry out internal accounting of their own products.

Those localities that have just organized collectivized production or have just reorganized cooperatives should readjust land holdings, correctly define their production orientations and management procedures, and organize small-sized cooperatives patterned after the production collectives of Nam Bo in each hamlet or village so as to ensure convenience for cooperative members in their daily life and to suit the managerial capability of cadres. It is necessary to broaden the application of product contracts in cooperatives in the mountainous regions along the line of combining agriculture with forestry and fishery as well as with the various branches and trades, with the contract quotas, norms and duration clearly defined on the basis of each grade of land, each type of crops or livestock, and the cooperative's material supply capability; and to allow cooperative members the right to inherit perennial trees planted in contracted lands. As an immediate step, cooperative members should be allowed to contract for various types of lands and various types of products so they can simultaneously engage in forestry work, crop cultivation, livestock breeding, and other branches and trades as their labor capability and technical expertise permit.

In some sparsely populated high mountainous areas where production work is performed with rudimentary tools, production and movement are difficult, and combat readiness is a constant requirement, we may maintain the individual production format, but it is necessary to organize peasants into solidarity production teams.

Efforts must be made to rapidly expand the state-run industry and socialist trade networks under different forms in the various districts and economic-technical centers; set up marketing and credit cooperatives in hamlets and villages; build townships, cites, and rural markets in the mountainous regions; and link production with processing and the distribution and circulation of goods so as to vigorously push the mountainous regions' economy forward and enable it to gradually extricate itself from a self-supply and self-sufficiency posture and embark on a multiform commodity economy. Districts in the mountainous regions must step up economic integration and joint business activities among local production units and between the mountainous areas and the lowlands in order to generate capital for effectively exploiting the resources of the hill- and forest-based economy.

State-run agricultural and forestry enterprises of the central government and provinces, beside the task of carrying out specialized and intensive crop cultivation, must engage in comprehensive business; and since they are situated in the districts, they must be subjected to the territorial management of the district administration and at the same time, are charged with the task of taking the initiative in linking the various economic components in production and business so as to rationally and fully utilize lands, labor and the material-technical bases available locally.

Consolidating and perfecting the new production relations in the mountainous regions constitutes the responsibility of all echelons and sectors nationwide. In order to make the collectivized production units and peasants in the mountainous regions uphold the spirit of self-reliance and the sense of collective mastery in exploiting the hill- and forest-based economy effectively, all echelons, sectors and localities must, along with applying dynamic management methods and suitable socioeconomic policies, work out a plan to help the mountainous regions build material-technical bases such as irrigation and hydroelectric projects, communication lines, and means of transportation in accordance with the motto: the state and the people work together, and so do the central government and the localities.

It is necessary to enforce a uniform policy for fostering and training managerial and technical cadres for the mountainous regions and to create conditions for the people of all nationalities to grasp and broadly apply technical innovations along with the local experiences in production so as to contribute toward creating an aggregate strength with which to consolidate the socialist production relations and change the appearance of the countryside in our country's mountainous region.

AGRICULTURE

STATUS OF WINTER-SPRING RICE CROP REPORTED

BK081130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] In recent days, thanks to favorable changes in weather conditions coupled with the adoption of many measures against insects and blight, winter-spring rice in the northern provinces has developed satisfactorily. Rice plants have blossomed on nearly 90,000 hectares. However, as many as 160,887 hectares of this rice are being ravaged by insects and blight is worsening in Ha Bac, Thai Binh, and Haiphong. In some localities in Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, and Bac Thai, whirlwinds have caused considerable losses to the areas of rice and subsidiary and industrial crops. Apart from striving to overcome the aftermath of whirlwinds, these localities are continuing to plant crops that are still in season, taking precautions against complex changes in weather conditions at the end of the crop season, and securing water for riceplants. They are also surveying their ricefields regularly in an effort to organize manpower rationally with appropriate measures to stamp out insects and blight, preventing them from spreading and causing extensive damage.

As a result of Typhoon No 9 in 1984 and due to failure to satisfactorily protect domestic animals against cold weather, some localities in the north suffer a shortage of rice seeds and a large number of their buffalo and cattle have died, thus affecting the 10th-month crop production.

As of 25 April, the southern provinces had harvested winter-spring rice on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area. The provinces in eastern Nam Bo had harvested this rice on only approximately 30 percent of the cultivated area. The average yield of the winter spring rice in the entire crop season is fairly high. An Giang has harvested more than 100,000 hectares with a yield of 55 quintals per hectare, an increase of almost 5 quintals over the previous winter-spring crop season.

The southern provinces are now switching their field work to the summer-fall crop season and have so far completed soil preparation on more than 400,000 hectares and transplanted rice on over 100,000 hectares. An Giang, Cuu Long, and Tien Giang have planted summer-fall rice on 12-50 percent of the planned acreage. Quang Nam-Danang alone has planted this rice on 82 percent of the planned acreage.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MINH HAI INDUSTRIAL CROPS--Minh Hai Province is striving to plant 50,000 hectares of industrial crops, 20,000 hectares more than last year. In addition, the province plans to plant 8,000 hectares of coconut, 7,000 hectares of sugarcane, and 6,000 hectares of peanut. The province is launching a campaign to encourage production collectives and peasant families to expand areas for industrial crops, thereby remarkably increasing the acreage of sugarcane, pineapple, peanut, and soybean in various districts. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 May 85 BK]

DONG THAP WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 25 April, Dong Thap Province had harvested almost 66,700 hectares of winter-spring rice, or 94 percent of the cultivated area. Along with the harvest work, the province is supervising various districts to prepare land and fertilizer to plant 142,000 hectares of summer-fall and 10th-month rice. The province's engineering sector has mobilized more than 500 tractors to various ricefields to carry out plowing work. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 May 85 BK]

NEW RICE STRAINS--Hanoi VNA 1 May--Sixty-two new rice strains recently approved by the Ministry of Agriculture have been widely planted in Vietnam. They include 28 varieties suited to southern provinces. The new rice strains mainly grown in the Mekong Delta provinces such as NN3A, NN6A, NN7A, NN8A, NN3B, NN4B, NN5B, are resistant to crop diseases and pests. In central coastal provinces, short-term rice varieties have ensured better harvests and made it possible to grow three wet rice crops a year on 50,000 hectares with yield of 5-7 tons to 13-21 tons per hectare a year. The new rice varieties have opened new prospects for restructuring rice crops in different areas. Thanks to the use of those strains, 380,000 ha of winter-spring and 410,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, and additional output has reached 5.3 million tons. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 1 May 85 OW]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 24 April, Tien Giang Province had collected 124,000 metric tons of grain, representing over 75 percent of the plan for the winter-spring crop season, or nearly 53 percent of the plan for 1985. Tien Giang is striving to fulfill the grain procurement target for the winter-spring crop season ahead of schedule. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Apr 85 BK]

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

EMULATION WORK REVIEWED--Today, 3 May 1985, the Vietnam Radio and TV Commission held a conference to review its achievements under the 1984 emulation movement and to award the emulation banner to outstanding and advanced units in the sector. At the conference, the Vietnam radio, the central VN station, as well as the various departments, bureaus, offices, corporations, and enterprises in the sector pointed out the strong and weak points in their performance, and learned many useful lessons aimed at accelerating the 1985 emulation movement to struggle and attain practical results over the radio and TV nationwide. Units signed emulation contracts with one another for specific items and created favorable conditions for one another to overcome difficulties and overfulfill assigned duties. [Text] [BK040902 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 May 85]

CSO: 4209/381

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

EARLY BAD WEATHER CAUSES CASUALTIES, DEVASTATION

OW051403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Since early this year, weather vagaries have been more pronounced, with more intense and prolonged cold spells than last year. Since early march, showers have fallen, and powerful tornadoes have occurred, causing serious losses in human life and damage to property of the state and the people.

Initial reports say since early this year, six twisters have occurred in the provinces of Thai Binh, Bac Thai, Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Danang and Thanh Hoa. The storms ruined tens of thousands of hectares of rice, secondary and industrial crops and damaged many houses, supply depots, hospitals, aid stations and boats.

Tornadoes occurred very early this year. On 17 February, a tornado hitting Kien Xuong and Tien Hai Districts in Thai Binh Province collapsed more than 100 homes and ripped the roofs off 16 houses of Kien Xuong Province hospitals. Particularly, in Bac Thai, on 12 February, a tornado and hail seriously damaged over 100 homes, aid stations, schools and more than 300 hectares of rice and secondary crops.

It is noteworthy that many tornadoes have occurred in coastal areas of the former Zone 4 and central Vietnam. On 26 April, a powerful tornado, with force 8 and 9 winds gusting to force 10, cut a swath of devastation across Quynh Luu and Ky An District in Nghe Tinh Province. The tornado caused varying degrees of damage to thousands of houses and boats and to some 30,000 hectares of rice. On the same day, a tornado in Quang Nam-Danang hit coastal areas of Tam Ky District and Hoi An City, causing many fishermen's boats to sink or drift.

In the aftermath of tornadoes, localities have organized visits to aid the compatriots in the areas affected by the natural disasters in rapidly stabilizing their production and livelihood. Many areas have collected rice and money to help the families of victims and those experiencing difficulties through the preharvest period.

CSO: 4209/376

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

WHIRLWINDS CAUSE DAMAGE TO LIFE, PROPERTY

OWO60745 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 6 May--Since the beginning of this year, six whirlwinds have swept Vietnam, hitting the provinces of Thai Binh, Bac Thai, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Quang Nam-da Nang.

According to initial reports, these whirlwinds caused the death of 14 persons and injuries to many others, destroyed tens of thousands of hectares of rice, subsidiary and industrial crops, ruined many dwelling houses, warehouses, hospitals and medical stations, and wrecked many ships and boats.

The whirlwind which swept Kien Xuong and Tien Hai Districts, Thai Binh Province, on 17 February, wrecked more than 100 houses and ripped off the roofs of 16 houses at the hospital of Kien Xuong District. The whirlwind and hail that occurred in Bac Thia Province on 12 April destroyed at least 100 dwelling houses, infirmaries and classrooms, damaged 300 hectares of rice and subsidiary crops, killed 1 person and injured 29 others in Cho Don and Dinh Hoa Districts.

Hardest hit was the central part of Vietnam. The whirlwind that swept the area from Quynh Luu to Ky Anh Districts in Nghe Tinh Province on 26 April with a speed of 8 or 9 degrees beaufort caused the death of 12 persons and the missing of 61 others, damaged thousands of houses, destroyed 30,000 hectares of rice and wrecked a large number of boats and ships.

The whirlwind that struck the coastal district of Tam Ky and Hoi An Town in Quangnam-Danang Province on the same day, 26 April, sank or swept away many boats of local fishermen.

In 1984, 20 whirlwinds were registered in Vietnam, causing great losses to the people's life and production. The strongest was the one that swept Haiphong on 16 April 1984.

CSO: 4200/886

24 May 1985

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASES IN DONG THAP PROVINCE

OW011610 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 1 May--Marshy fields in the Mekong Delta province of Dong Thap last year gave 660,000 tons of wet rice, averaging 515 kilograms per capita, an increase of 2.5 times over the preliberation period.

In the year after liberation, the province grew only one crop crop mainly in summer-autumn with a low yield. Dong Thap then reaped only 270,000 tons of rice, averaging over 200 kilograms per capita.

The province's food shortage was aggravated by the presence of a large number of jobless people, including 50,000 officials and officers of the former regime together with their families totalling tens of thousands of persons, and over 100,000 vietnamese residents forced to repatriate from Kampuchea by the Khmer Rouge regime.

The food problem became more acute due to the border war launched by the Pol Potists.

The first step taken by the province was to build an irrigation network totalling 800 kilometers in length with dozens of canals which help reduce acidity of the soil and bring fresh water to the fields, thus enabling Dong Thap to grow two wet rice crops a year.

Meanwhile, a campaign was launched to open up new lands and reclaim waste lands as a result, 37,000 hectares were added to the cultivated acreage.

Large areas specializing in the cultivation of high-yield rice strains have been formed, some of them yielding 10.12 tons per hectare in one crop.

In addition the province has marked off over 4,000 hectares for the making of farm produce for export.

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